

(Title) COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

(File No.) 100-49929

(1) Copy of 8 page statemtnt re Democratic Nat'l. Convention 9/11/68

(2) 25 copies of article issued of the New York Times

Disposition:

107-49929-1A

SEARCHED	1
SERIALIZED	
SEP 11 1968	
FBI - HIA	
19	

W.I. Cl

ph 100-49929-1A-2

Date Received 9/10/70

From BUREAU
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By _____
Name of Special Agent

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (X)

Description: 25 copies of article 8/14/70
issue of the "NEW YORK TIMES"

File No. 100-49929-

*12 copies #9 Aguil
C.*

b6
b7CFile No. 100-49929-1A(1)Date Received 9/3/68From [REDACTED][Signature]
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)[Signature]
(CITY AND STATE)
By [Signature]
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☐ No

Description:

Copy of 8 page
statement re Democratic
Natl. Convention
XEROX COPY
Sent Bureau
9/8/68
Buz Aille
Jm

This War should be called
The War of (us) -
Americans (vs) Militants
Leading the Story
where I am starting the
story of [redacted] of what
he saw in Chicago.
[redacted] thinks this ought
to have a title pick anyone of the
following titles.

b6
b7c

(1) The War Between American - Militants

(2)

9/2/68

Best Copy Available

b6
b7C

By-Line by

and
along with

arranging
went to the
Dem. National Convention for
Humphrey headquarters at the Conrad
Hilton in Chicago, Ill.

b6
b7C

His observations
and opinion on what he saw happen
with the riots.

While the [redacted] were playing
in the Continental and Hudson Room,
[redacted] Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey
the [redacted] were allowed to walk
through the lobby, etc. and also walk
around on the dance floor of the
above ball room. [redacted] in front
of the stage where the [redacted]
were performing.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was well informed
he knew that the militants led by Ray
Brown had warned the Dem. Nat.
Committee and their chairman not to
hold the convention in Chicago, or there
would be trouble. [redacted] had this in mind
when it went to Chicago with the group,
contacted Secret Service immediately upon
arrival in order for them to surround
the [redacted] and the rest of the group.

b6
b7C

and it was done in this manner. They sent a secret service man and this is what he told the [redacted] and the group, "Always travel at least in pairs, try to stay out of the vital areas, if you are in trouble running run as fast as you can and keep screaming as loud as you can for help." The same afternoon at 5:15 PM on Aug. 19 we were sent by bus out on Michigan Ave, about 7 blocks from Conrad Hilton, suddenly [redacted] noticed we were in McCarthy Territory where McCarthy followers were amongst them where the hippies, the good ones and the militant. We then retreated to our bus and were suddenly surrounded by the hippies and hippies amongst them were the militants dressed in blue jeans. Some of them had blue-jean jackets, blue-jean trousers, some had just blue-jean jackets, some had just blue-jean trousers. [redacted] then noticed that it was very well planned that the dress good means, ranks of the militant. Our bus was pounded on shaken to the point of almost being turned over and the police arrived just in time to save us, and then returned to Hilton. [redacted] then questioned the authorities and why were we put into such a position, committee chairman [redacted] for Robert H. Humphrey, Justice. Calvo claimed he did not know that that would happen.

b6
b7Cb6
b7Cb6
b7C

[redacted] then learned the code signals of the good hippy and the militant. All he had to do was to put what he thought was the good hippy and hold up the V sign and say "Peace Brother", if they responded they were the good hippies if they didn't, they were the militants.

The militant did things such as this - there were from 8 to 10,000 of them in the Ball Park and he maneuvered our forces in this manner by ordering a certain amount of their group to remain in one direction while maintaining the masses in a stationary position. While our forces ran after those hippies that were running they released their mass force in the opposite direction whenever forces realized they were not maneuvered a bloody mass followed. The militants were carrying rough signs printed by some printing press with a picture on it of (the dead, dead, dead) underneath it in what I call point which appeared to be about 6 in high it was as follows - (the) (four letter word) Draft which made an angry bloody American's blood boil beyond the restraining point, and yet our forces returned back to the Hilton, they broke into the plate glass windows. There were some bombs thrown while we were up on the third floor of the Hilton in the Waldorf Room and the Bats were playing there since the report of the Press.

b6
b7C

H. H. Hunt wife Mimi and family. Everyone was wiping their eyes because of the stinging of tear gas and near misses from strike bombs. [redacted] thought Mayor Richard J. Daley did a splendid, remarkable, extraordinary job of protecting not only the ill candidates who could be the next president of the United States and also of the people present in Chicago. He did a tremendous job not only to all of the above, but in trying to preserve the Commission in its nature. Mayor Daley is to be congratulated for having the intestinal fortitude in spite of the adverse reaction.

The TV cameras were so situated in the area, on 11th St. that they could see what we call police brutality, but could not televise the scenes of the rioters breaking in the Conrad Hilton, breaking the big glass windows, the throwing of tear gas bombs, strike bombs and using profanity in its ugliest terms. I wish that they could not be prevented from doing this because this is called "freedom of speech or expression". They could not take the signs away from them for the same reason. They could not be prevented from going into the lobby and ballroom to dance at the Conrad Hilton, because this would be preventing "freedom of movement".

Now, gentlemen I ask you
is this really and truly America and
we want it - or don't we?

Do you have enough intellectual
fortitude to see it in green paper
the above document or don't you?

A copy of this document is being
sent to the leading newspapers of
Penn., New York, N. Jersey, Maryland,
Virginia, Delaware, Washington D.C.,
Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois.

To what papers this will be sent:

1. *Walker Base Leader*
Saratoga Times
Saratoga Tribune
Cosmo Record
Bangor Daily News
Easton Express
Bethlehem Globe Times
Chil. Chronicle

2. *Pitt. Inquirer* ask it to be put on wire
Phila. Bulletin

3. *New York Times* (ask it to be put on wire)

New York Express
Long Island Press
Long Island Day Press
Life Tablet
The Sun

- 1 Newark News
- 2 New Jersey Plain Dealer
- 3 Wilmington Delaware
- 4 Baltimore Sun
- 5 Washington Post
- 6 Cleveland Plain Dealer
- 7 West Virginia
- 8 Florida - Call operator for information
for newspaper in Miami
- 9 Chicago Tribune
- 10 Los Angeles Times
- 11 San Francisco - (call operator)
- 12 Dallas Texas (call operator)
- 13 Houston Texas (call operator)
- 14 Alabama - (call operator)
- 15 When Martin Luther King was killed
(call operator)
- 16 Washington State (call op.)
- 17 Oregon State (call op.)
- 18 Boston, Mass. (call operator)
- 19 Maine - (call op.)

Radio
WUPO
WEEX
WSAN
WARY

(over)

This copy should go to:

- 1 Governor of States above
- 2 Mayor of each City of State

Governors

- ① Gov. Rockefeller N.Y.
- ② Gov. Shafert Pa.
- ③ Gov. Hughes N.J.
- ④ Gov. Reagan Calif.
- ⑤ Gov. of Ill. Ill.
- ⑥ Gov. Romney Mich.
- ⑦ Gov. Wisconsin
- ⑧ Gov. Conley Texas
- ⑨ Gov. Maine
- ⑩ Gov. Mass.
- ⑪ Gov. Del.
- ⑫ Gov. Maryland
- ⑬ Head man of Wash. D.C.
- 14 Gov. Virginia
- 15 Gov. West Virginia
- 16 Gov. Alabama
- 17 Mr. Martin Luther King
- 18 Gov. Florida

PH 100-49929

The deadline of 6/1/68 has been met in connection with Bureau letter of 5/10/68 in the Counter-Intelligence Program. The remaining four surveys are in process at the present time and every effort will be made to meet the deadlines in a quality consistent with Bureau standards. This office has had substantial activity by the New Left coupled with relatively thorough coverage.

6/27/68

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46556)
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS-SDS
OO - CHICAGO

b6
b7C
b7D

Re Philadelphia airtel 6/10/68 and Bulet 6/17/68.

On 6/21/68, [redacted] (SAC Contact), [redacted]
[redacted] Pa., was furnished
a copy of the blind memorandum referred to in referenced
airtel.

The "Centre Daily Times" is the only newspaper of
general circulation at State College, Pa. Its circulation
covers the entire faculty, staff, and family relationships of
Pennsylvania State University, where the incident of interest
occurred.

On 6/26/68 the "Centre Daily Times" produced an
editorial entitled "PAST EXPERIENCES SERVE AS A GUIDE". The
point is made that Penn State University successfully resisted
anarchy by a common sense approach involving students, faculty
and the administration.

Two copies are enclosed for the Bureau, and one
for Chicago.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia

(1 - 100-49929, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM - NEW LEFT)

WBA:VFH
(6)

WJH

P
A

100-49929-8
Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Editorial: Past Experiences Serve as a Guide

In an interview with The Times last December, President Eric A. Walker of the University was commenting on the student unrest and rebellion which had hit many colleges and universities across the nation.

He said he didn't expect it to happen at Penn State because he felt the vast majority of students on his campus were too mature, too involved in getting the best education they could to be sidetracked as so many of their fellow students elsewhere had been.

As it turned out, Dr. Walker called the turn with pinpoint

accuracy.

Not that the University wasn't threatened with a Columbia-like rebellion over the same issue or issues.

In April and May, there was talk of "invading Old Main" and "taking it over." But it was talk that fizzled, probably because, as Dr. Walker had predicted, most Penn State students did not consider the issues were worth their worry, despite obvious outside—and some inside—pressures.

For those who might charge Penn State students with "apa-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b6
b7C
b7D

p.3—"The Centre Daily Times"
State College, Pa.

Date: 6/26/68

Edition:

Author:

Title: STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
(SDS)

Character:

or SM - SDS

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

thy, there's another description of the crisis.

which is far more acceptable. It might be labeled, simply, "common sense."

A close observer of college and university incidents across the nation studied the Penn State experiences closely, and now, more than a month after the threatened actions, he concludes:

"That the University did not experience a rebellion was not accidental. It was the result of close cooperation among the students, faculty and the administration."

He pointed to the efforts of the Undergraduate Student Government organization to obtain the facts on the key issue—University involvement with the Institute for Defense Analyses — as playing a major role in the mature handling of the situation.

"The organization used the established democratic processes at its disposal," he said, "instead of going off in all directions with no thoughts and no responsibility."

He credits Dr. Walker's prompt response to student government questions for achieving the understanding essential in

"His straightforward answer was disarming in its simplicity and devastating in its illustration that those charging the University just didn't know what they were talking about," he added.

All that, of course, is in the past.

Right now, there's a new term at the University, new students, and perhaps, new issues to be brought forward and to be used as a basis for creating new unrest.

If the University and those involved in the events of the early spring learn by experience, the future should be as peaceful, comparatively, as the past has been.

The democratic process must prevail at all times. Charges must be met, immediately, by the presentation of facts, documented to the highest degree. The real purpose of an outside—or even inside—disruptive force must be uncovered and made public.

The door must be left wide open for honest dissent. But it must be slammed shut immediately upon the first hint of anarchy.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

"The Daily Collegian," student newspaper of Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa., reported protests by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Chapter at the university against the university's alleged participation in research sponsored by the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA).

An article in the May 9, 1968, issue of "The Daily Collegian," stated that NEIL BUCKLEY, traveling correspondent for the SDS, last night addressed about 100 students protesting the university's affiliation with the IDA.

The article said an IDA fact sheet states that the IDA's main research and development facilities are located at Arlington, Va., where weapons, mock up and simulated models are constructed. The fact sheet states that IDA computers engaged in the processing of data for counterinsurgency work are located at Princeton, N.J. The fact sheet also states that the aspect of IDA most vitally connected with the 11 universities involved is the Jason Division, consisting of a large number of professors actively recruited by the university to do part-time IDA work.

"The Daily Collegian" article quoted BUCKLEY as saying, "The reasons IDA is accepted by the universities is two-fold. The most obvious reason is the economic funds which come from the Federal Government--much of it from the military.

"Another fundamental reason for trustees supporting IDA is their personal holdings in corporations which rely upon institutions such as IDA to prevent insurgency in under-developed countries where these companies have markets,

100-49929-20

Searched.....	
Serialized.....	
Indexed.....	
Filed.....	

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

access to raw materials, and cheap labor to work in their factories located there.

"We know Penn State is formally affiliated with IDA. We also know of defense-related projects being carried out at this university. We must make value judgments as to the direction and goal of these projects," BUCKLEY was quoted as saying.

The article said that following the meeting, a petition was circulated in residence halls for signatures to be presented at a meeting of the Undergraduate Student Government (USG). The petition contained two articles:

1. The university shall make available as public record, all documents in its possession relating to Penn State's IDA work.

2. The Board of Trustees shall convene in emergency session to vote to disaffiliate the university with IDA.

An article in the May 15, 1968, issue of "The Daily Collegian" stated that a coalition of students protesting the university's affiliation with the Institute for Defense Analysis will hold a teach-in at 2 p.m., May 16, 1968, in front of "Old Main."

The article quoted JAMES CREEGAN, a member of the coalition, as stating, "The purpose of the teach-in is to educate more students about what IDA is and its relevance to Columbia and Penn State. We hope that other students will join the 1,100 signers of the petition after they have been informed about the organization." The article said speakers at the teach-in included the following:

[redacted] of the SDS who has met three times with representatives of the National Liberation Front of Vietnam, a graduate fellow at Columbia University, a member of the Columbia Russian Institute and the Columbia Strike Committee.

[redacted], a Penn State University student, a veteran of Vietnam and a member of the Penn State Student Peace Forum.

b6
b7C

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] a leader of the [redacted]
by SDS at Columbia and a columnist for the "Guardian," a
left wing newspaper.

The article further stated that the anti-IDA coalition would present its petition to University President ERIC A. WALKER at a rally at 2 p.m., May 19, 1968.

A second article in the May 15, 1968, issue of "The Daily Collegian" said CREEGAN had met with the USG Committee investigating the IDA and had appealed for USG support. He presented a list of proposed questions to the committee dealing with such things as the benefits the university receives from its affiliation with IDA, whether either the university or the work of the IDA would be hurt by severing relations and who the faculty is working for and what they are doing.

The article said CREEGAN presented documented proof of the actions of IDA and he said the purpose of the IDA is to provide support for other defense agencies. The article quoted CREEGAN as saying, "Project Agile is the real think factory of counterinsurgency." The article said the purpose of this project is the defense of Vietnam by determining the nature of problems, finding solutions and turning these over to the proper channels. The article also said CREEGAN stated that IDA is involved in the suppression of rebellion in the ghettos of the U.S., and this is rapidly accomplished through militarizing of police forces. "The ghetto rebellions are justifiable rebellions," CREEGAN was reported as saying.

A third article in the May 15, 1968, issue of "The Daily Collegian" stated two deans from the university's College of Engineering had confirmed that there are few projects in military research being undertaken by university research professors in cooperation with the IDA and any other organization involved in defense study.

According to the article, NUNZIO J. PALLADINO, Dean of the College of Engineering, and PAUL EBAUGH, Associate

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Dean for Research, said IDS has no contracts with the university, but the university is considered a "resource place" because individual professors serve privately as consultants for the organization.

The university makes no attempt to stop or encourage professors who choose to serve as consultants for IDA. PALLADINO said in the article, "We follow a principle of academic freedom as far as this is concerned. The faculty member has to want to do that kind of research."

The article reported EBAUGH as saying that when the university is contracted by organizations with direct interest in projects in military research, "there are not many takers. This kind of research is not best suited to a university," he said, explaining that large private labor offices have better facilities.

One of the projects IDA is involved with at universities is the study of low cost housing, according to EBAUGH. "IDA, like other large organizations, often has to go where the money is. The professors don't care who supports the project as long as the funds are made available," EBAUGH was quoted as saying.

An article in the May 16, 1968, issue of "The Daily Collegian" quoted DOUGLAS COOPER, Chairman of Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) in his defense of the IDA at a YAF chapter meeting:

"The same people who are objecting to IDA and I think; that they are using it as a ploy, are the people who are concerned, and rightly so, with declining amount of civilian control in government projects. People in the military tend, as a statistical thing, to get a certain outlook. If SDS succeeds in removing IDA from campuses, they will be cutting civilian control out of military research."

"The Daily Collegian" in its May 17, 1968, issue published an article reporting a forum sponsored by the USG on the subject of the university's affiliation with the IDA.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

The article said E. F. OSBORN, University Vice-President for Research, presented a synopsis of IDA involvement with the university community. He said that Penn State had originally been established as a land grant college to "provide education for children of farmers and the working class and also as a place where practical research could be done."

The article stated OSBORN maintained that the only connections the university has with IDA is that President ERIC A. WALKER sits on the IDA Board of Trustees and that faculty members are free to engage in research for IDA in their own time. He said the university has no IDA contracts and does no research for IDA on the campus.

The article said OSBORN admitted that the university's affiliation with IDA was not necessary for the university and that renouncing that affiliation would not cause the university any hardships.

The article quoted JAMES CREEGAN of SDS as saying the main reason for the current IDA controversy was not due to its work on the university campus but its "immoral, illegal and repressive activities throughout the world in maintaining totalitarian regimes friendly to the imperialist American government." He further stated that IDA is helping to suppress "nationalist revolts which are formed by people trying to throw off the yoke of American domination and oppression."

The article said CREEGAN cited the example of the current Vietnam situation as one in which the U.S. Government is attempting to put down a "revolt against an illegal, totalitarian puppet regime of the Americans." ERNEST POLLARD, Professor of Biophysics, supporting the university's relationship with IDA, was quoted as saying, "We have developed a very competent form of military research. The United States should have knowledge of this research as the leading nation in the center of world affairs."

The article said that at one point in the question and answer period of the forum, a student raised a question

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

about President WALKER's membership on the IDA Board of Trustees when he is also a corporate director and, therefore, "out to perpetuate certain ends,"

The newspaper said OSBORN reacted to the question by saying, "I think you are now questioning Dr. WALKER's integrity and if that is the case, I say the hell with you." The newspaper said OSBORN was hooted and jeered by the audience.

An editorial appearing in the May 18, 1968, issue of "The Daily Collegian," by reporter [redacted] said the forum on the subject of university affiliation with the IDA was one of the worst hoaxes ever perpetrated on the university student body.

b6
b7c

The editorial stated that after the opening addresses, the forum degenerated into an SDS fest and involved namely the harangues of JAMES CREEGAN and his SDS associates on our "fascist nation" and "the imperialist American government." The editorial said that the only conclusions reached by the forum were common knowledge before the forum was held; specifically that, President WALKER sits on the Board of Trustees of IDA; Faculty members are free to work for IDA in their own time; and there is no IDA research done on the campus.

The editorial said "that the only thing the affair accomplished was the unjustified ridicule and embarrassment of faculty members and administration. In addition, it provided a podium for espousing SDS propaganda in an unfounded, unsubstantiated, absurd manner." The editorial said the "forum served no useful purpose, it revealed no new facts, it only created new conflicts in misinformed students and the possibility of radical action by radical minorities in the future."

"The Daily Collegian" published an article in its May 24, 1968, edition in which University President ERIC A. WALKER was quoted as making the following statements concerning the university's affiliation with the IDA.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

The university was asked to join IDA ten years ago, WALKER said, and join forces with universities such as MIT and Princeton "in helping to provide a corporate base for an institution which was to serve the government, and in particular, the Department of Defense." The university has called upon IDA occasionally to help in systems and planning. The university received IDA's help in setting up regional economic analyses for Pennsylvania Counties. This work is still continuing at the university without formal IDA assistance.

As to the benefits derived by the institution, WALKER said that the university maintains a relationship with IDA involving "assessment of the quality value of IDA work, examination of its organizational arrangements, and suggestions concerning its operations."

Neither the university nor the institution would be "mortally wounded" by severing the formal relationship between the two, WALKER said. WALKER said he could not see who would gain by ending formal relations and asked the question, "Why end it?"

WALKER added he had no knowledge of university faculty members who work or have worked for IDA, nor are there any faculty associated with the Jason Division.

"There are times," WALKER said, "when the best brains in some particular specialty are to be found on a university campus, and the individual is willing or even eager to help his government. In such cases his decision is, and I believe it should be, an individual matter."

"As long as the work he performs does not interfere with his teaching or other academic duties, he should, in my opinion, be permitted to do as he sees fit."

The following attached article by [redacted]
[redacted] which appeared in the
May 25, 1968, issue, is reproduced in its entirety:

b6
b7C

Protest on a Wet Afternoon: Coalition Presents Petition

By PAUL LEVINE
Collegian Editor

It was cold and damp on the steps of Old Main yesterday afternoon, and the 30 or so students who gathered for a mini-rally huddled close to the building for warmth.

The Student Coalition Against IDA didn't seem to know what to do. Coalition leaders had set up a loudspeaker system to increase the volume of their protest against the Institute for Defense Analyses, but a whisper would have been loud enough to reach even the fringe of the crowd.

The chilled students scurrying to fifth period classes scarcely paused to look as they sloshed through the fine drizzle. They had seen demonstrations fizzle before.

Asks for Suggestions

But the organizers of yesterday's rally were not to let this one be called on account of rain. Norman Schwartz, a member of Students for a Democratic Society, stepped to the microphone and asked for suggestions. Some Coalition members wanted to postpone the affair until next Thursday when the Undergraduate Stu-

dent Government plans to boycott Memorial Day classes. Others wanted to enter the building and present President Eric A. Walker with the group's petition demanding that the University release information concerning its affiliation with IDA.

The petition, signed by more than 1,100 students, also demands that the University sever its ties with the Institute, which is engaged in research for the Department of Defense.

The group was apparently dissatisfied with Walker's reply to USG questions about IDA. Finally, just as much to get out of the rain as anything else, the group decided to move inside. "Let's present the petition to Eric," was the battle cry.

Stopped at Door

So the procession of beards, sandals and sideburns scuffled inside and up the stairs. In the corridor leading to the President's office, they were stopped by a locked door and a tight-lipped official who barred the way. Joseph Sholtes and Tom Berryhill, Coalition members, were directed to Charles L. Lewis, vice president for student affairs. Before the students could walk the half-flight of stairs

(Continued on page four)

(Continued from page one)
down to Lewis' office, the vice president was chugging up to meet them.

While exhaling huge puffs of cigarette smoke through his nostrils, Lewis explained his position.

"President Walker has asked that I be here to receive the petition and to discuss the matter with him," Lewis said.

Discussion Held

Lewis then directed his staff to make photocopy of the multi-paged petition. While the office secretaries ran off the copies, Lewis, Sholtes and Berryhill retreated to a downstairs office.

The three discussed the relative merits of IDA as only those separated by a generation can discuss. The students wanted to know why IDA ties shouldn't be severed if the University wouldn't be "mortally wounded" by the loss, as Walker has reported.

And Lewis asked why the University should sever its ties with the Institute, which furnishes essential research for national defense. It was a stalemate.

Finally, the photocopies completed, the protesters walked peacefully out of the building and disappeared in the mist.

It was raining harder now.

6/10/68

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46566)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS
OO - Chicago

Re Philadelphia teletypes 5/23, 24/68 and airtel 5/27/68, which advised the Bureau of these events as they occurred from reliable Bureau sources; Buletters to Albany and all offices dated 5/10/68 and 5/23/68, captioned "COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, INTERNAL SECURITY, DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT".

There are attached for the Bureau, 20 copies of an LHM, and 1 copy for Chicago.

This memorandum is extracted solely from "THE DAILY COLLEGIAN", University Park, Pa., the student newspaper of Penn State University; PAUL J. LEVINE, Editor. It extracts pertinent portions to show an attempt on the part of SDS at Penn State to create disruption on the campus over the issue of connection with the INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSIS (IDA). It points out in rather compelling terms the immaturity and disorganization of the SDS, the overwhelming lack of interest on the part of the students at Penn State, and a relatively rigid position taken by University officials.

It should be pointed out that this relatively rigid position taken by Penn State University officials is reflective of the excellent relationship which has been built up at University Park by SRA over the years.

The last pages in this LHM are copies of an article written by the Editor of the Collegian in which he sums up this SDS failure in somewhat humorous terms. Searched _____

3 - Bureau (Enc. 20 (RM))

1 - Chicago (Info) (Enc. 1 RM)

2 - Philadelphia

(100-49929, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM-NEW LEFT)

WBA:VFH

(6)

Serialized _____

X

PH 100-46566

b6
b7c

This LHM was prepared solely from the "DAILY COLLEGIAN". It contains no FBI information and can, of course, be disseminated as the Bureau sees fit. Copies are being disseminated to the military intelligence agencies and the Secret Service at Philadelphia.

The main actors in this situation, [redacted] and [redacted] are both on the Security Index. The remaining persons mentioned are under investigation.

Bureau authority is requested for the Philadelphia Office to furnish blind copies of this LHM to friendly news media sources.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Philadelphia

DATE: 7/10/68

FROM : SAC, Miami (105-15956) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

AIR TEL

A program concerned with the disruption of the New Left is presently under consideration in Miami.

To make a determination of its feasibility, the Philadelphia office is requested to search office indices and other easily available and secure sources, such as city directories, to ascertain the background, occupation, affluence, etc. of LEON A. KLIGMAN, 1248 Kerper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No active investigation should be conducted.

Philadelphia is requested to expedite this matter and furnish what information is available within five (5) working days.

- ② - Philadelphia (AMSD) (RM)
- 1 - Miami
- JJM:jhk
- (3)

b6
b7C

AIR TEL

100-49929-22

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 12 1968	

588

airtel to Miami 7/16
588



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

7/16/68

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY - REGISTERED MAIL

TO: SAC, Miami (105-15956)
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-49929) (P)
SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Miami airtel, 7/10/68.

Enclosed herewith are one copy each of the following:

- (1) Baltimore letter to Philadelphia 11/7/51 captioned "LEON KLIGMAN, SM-C."
- (2) Memo to the SAC 3/3/52 captioned "LEON ALBERT KLIGMAN, WA, SM-C."

Enclosures contain pertinent background information re KLIGMAN. For information of Miami, it is noted that the current Philadelphia Telephone Directory carries a listing for "LEON A. KLIGMAN, 1248 Kerper St., Phone number Pilgram 5-4817."

No active investigation has been conducted.

2 - Miami (105-15956) (AMSD) (RM) (Encs. 2)
(1) - Philadelphia (100-49929)

EES:ELS
(3)
els

Searched.....
Serialized.....
Indexed.....
Filed.....
100-49929-24

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-06-2011

TO : SAC (100-46556)

DATE: 8/26/68

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

On 8/14/68 SAs EDWARD A. SMITH and JEREMIAH W. DOYLE contacted confidential source [redacted] University of Pennsylvania. [redacted] was furnished with a reproduced copy of an article which appeared in "Barron's" Magazine, entitled, "Campus or Battleground? Columbia Is A Warning To All American Universities."

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] said that he is in agreement with the theme of the article that authorities at Columbia University were too lenient and too indecisive in their handling of the 4/68 student seizure of several buildings at Columbia and that the article agrees with his own beliefs that any student demonstrations should be dealt with speedily and directly and that no concessions should be given to student demonstrators who seek only to disrupt educational institutions.

[redacted] continued that [redacted] at the University of Pennsylvania recognized the students' right to dissent on various issues but that such dissent must be orderly and respect the rights of others and not run roughshod over anyone who disagrees with them.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that the SDS is not a recognized student organization at the University of Pennsylvania and that no representative of SDS has contacted him in an attempt to obtain recognition of SDS on the University of Pennsylvania campus.

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - 100-46556

1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted] (SOURCES AT UNIVERSITY OF PENNA.)

1 - [redacted] UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER

1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)



JWD/lpm
(5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-49929-24

11/5/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 26 1968	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] continued that there have been rumors which he has been unable to substantiate that student groups including SDS intend to mount a campaign against Navy ROTC training and scholarships at the University of Pennsylvania and that if such a campaign does materialize, the University of Pennsylvania authorities intend to handle it directly and emphatically.

During the interview with [redacted] at his request [redacted] was present. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] at the University of Pennsylvania. [redacted] emphasized to [redacted] the confidential nature of [redacted] contacts with the FBI and [redacted] stated he was appreciative of the confidential nature of the contacts.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that he would be on vacation from [redacted], during which time he would be in [redacted] and that [redacted] would advise the Philadelphia Office of any pertinent student activities at the University of Pennsylvania.

Subsequent to the above interview with [redacted] and [redacted] arrangements were made with [redacted], University of Pennsylvania, to interview [redacted], Philadelphia, Pa.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted], effective 9/1/68, will be [redacted] and stated that he will assist the FBI on a confidential basis in any way that he can.

b6
b7C

The contact with [redacted] was made pursuant to the Contract Security Classification Notice concerning the University City Science Center. [redacted]

[redacted] and is also the [redacted] was cooperative during the interview and was appreciative of the FBI's contact with him.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

During the interview, [] noted that the Philadelphia SDS during the Spring of 1968 distributed the pamphlet entitled, "The University At War Or The Research And Development Of Genocide, As Conducted By The Personnel Of The University City Science Center Under The Direction Of [] advised that the pamphlet was "highly inaccurate."

b6
b7C

[] said that the SDS hopes to disrupt the University of Pennsylvania by attacking the University City Science Center. The SDS has lost much of its ammunition since the University of Pennsylvania recently reduced its interests in the University City Science Center to 48 per cent of the stock, thereby removing the University of Pennsylvania from controlling an interest in the University City Science Center.

The Philadelphia Office has previously been furnished copies of the pamphlet, "The University At War Or The Research And Development Of Genocide, As Conducted By The Personnel Of The University City Science Center Under The Direction Of []" distributed by SDS, Philadelphia, Pa., in 4/68, which copies were furnished by confidential sources.

b6
b7C

During the interview with [] he furnished the following items, which have been made an exhibit in 100-46556:

The pamphlet captioned, "Come To Where The Knowledge Is," issued by the University City Science Center, Building One, 3401 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 19104, and a copy of "University City Science Center Bulletin," Volume 2, No. 2, issue of 3/68.

Additional copies of the pamphlet and bulletin described above have been made an exhibit in 135-991.

b6
b7C

During the contact with [], referred to above, [] confidentially advised that it would be unwise for any representative of the FBI to contact

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PH 100-46556

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at the University of Pennsylvania.
[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] is sympathetic to the student disorders and disturbances which have occurred throughout the country during the past year.

-4-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

To End Anarchy on the Campus

With colleges and universities throughout the country preparing to reopen for the fall term during the next few weeks, a crucial question confronting administrators and faculty members concerns what, if anything, will be done to prevent a resumption of student violence and disorder that raged out of control on many campuses, most disgracefully at Columbia, at the conclusion of the spring semester.

J. Edgar Hoover, writing in the September issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin, has given timely attention to the problem in warning that leftist student organizations "plan to launch a widespread attack on educational institutions." He emphasized that it would be "foolhardy for educators, public officials and law-enforcement officials to ignore or take lightly the revolutionary terror invading college campuses."

The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation noted that "much of the trouble will come from a growing band of self-styled revolutionaries who are using the college campuses as a base for their destructive activities . . . Their cries for revolution and their advocacy of guerilla warfare evolve out of a pathological hatred for our way of life and a determination to destroy it."

"Most college students, as Mr. Hoover observed, do not support campus violence and seek constructive change through responsible means. Their rights, in quest of an education uninterrupted by disruptions of the lawless and the defiant, should be protected by administrators of institutions of higher learning.

There are several effective ways, we believe, to abolish terrorism on the campus beginning at the outset of this college year.

First of all, incoming freshmen arriving for pre-semester orientation, should be informed in clear language what the college rules and codes of conduct demand of them, and they should be formally notified that enrollment as a student is conditioned upon acceptance of regulations and compliance with them.

Upperclassmen, on their return to campus, should be told essentially the same thing.

With ample warning to all concerned, violators of prescribed standards of behavior ought to be dealt with firmly. Penalties should be commensurate with the seriousness of the infraction and should range up to and including expulsion for perpetrators of violence and vandalism calculated to disrupt orderly educational process.

Students expelled should be replaced with applicants on the waiting list who aspire to educational opportunity and would make beneficial use of it.

Essential to all this is the maintenance of open lines of communication to assure that students with reasonable grievances or positive ideas will be heard and that they will be welcomed as participants in a continuing program to make college life more meaningful and rewarding.

Students are exactly that. They are not administrators. They have come to learn and they should be taught. A basic teaching should be respect for law and order and the rights of others.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p. 24 - "The Philadelphia Inquirer"
Philadelphia, Pa.

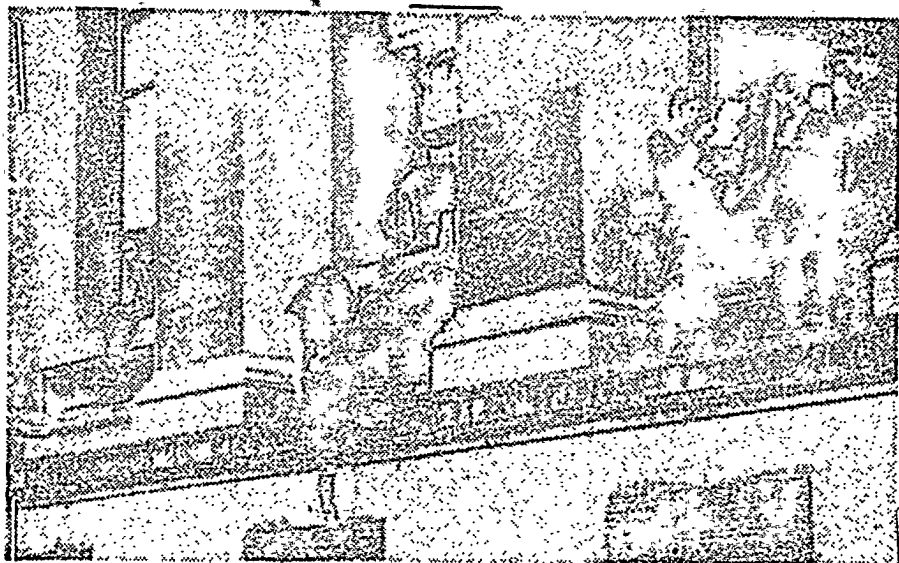
Date: 9/2/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH
☐ Being Investigated

b6
b7C

100-49929-30

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 3 1968	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



STUDENTS INVADING PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AT COLUMBIA LAST APRIL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, 100-49929

DATE: 8/27/68

FROM : SA JAMES E. CARROLL

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

b6
b7C

Re routing slip dated 8/9/68, from SA [REDACTED]

Referenced routing slip requested a reprint, published by Barron's relating to the campus rebellion at Columbia University in New York City during the past months, be distributed to appropriate authorities at Bryn Mawr College.

On 8/16/68, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., was contacted by SA JAMES E. CARROLL. [REDACTED] was furnished with a copy of the above-described reprint. After quickly reading the material contained thereon, [REDACTED] suggested that copies of the reprint be furnished to all of the Deans at Bryn Mawr College since it was most informative. Since additional copies of this reprint are available, they will be distributed to the Deans at Bryn Mawr College.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

① - 100-49929
JEC:mmm
(1)
mmm

4

100-49929-33

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 27 1968	
FBI—PHILADELPHIA	



5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, (100-46556)

9/27/68

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

On 9/18/68, SA EDWARD A. SMITH and the writer contacted [redacted] St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa., to furnish him a copy of the reprint from Barron's issue of May 20, 1968, "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to all American Universities."

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that he was familiar with the reprint and had already utilized the article in a Seminar of St. Joseph's College faculty members prior to the beginning of the current academic year.

[redacted] at St. Joseph's College, advised that he and [redacted] of St. Joseph's College, are in complete agreement with the article, "Campus or Battleground?," and they feel that any attempt by SDS or similar organizations to take over college campuses should be dealt with forcibly and quickly.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said there has been no SDS activity on St. Joseph's College campus. He advised that [redacted] St. Joseph's College is a liberal and believes that legitimate students should be able to publically express themselves on pertinent issues, however, if any outside agitators attempt to infiltrate student activities at St. Joseph's College, he is sure that [redacted] would take immediate action to eject them from the campus.

b6
b7C

1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

JWD/AED
(2)

Red

b6
b7C

100-49929-37

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 27 1968	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

A

FBI

Date: 9/30/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-157629)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-48760) (P)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka
 SM - SDS
 (KEY ACTIVIST)
 OO: PHILADELPHIA

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] was formerly [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] of National Students for a Democratic Society (SDS),
 and in that capacity traveled throughout the U. S. contacting
 various chapters of SDS.

4-Bureau (RM)
 3-105-157629 [REDACTED]
 1-100-448383 [REDACTED]
 4-New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
 2-100-163793 [REDACTED]
 2-100 [REDACTED]
 3-Chicago (RM)
 1-100-43533 [REDACTED] (INFO)
 2-100-44540 [REDACTED]
 4-Philadelphia
 1-100-48760 [REDACTED]
 1-100-50108 [REDACTED]
 1-100-46556 (SDS)
 1-100-49929 (COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT)

b6
b7C

EES:PMN
 (15)

100-49929-38
 Searched _____
 Serialized _____
 Indexed _____
 Filed _____

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

PH 100-48760

Philadelphia was designated Office of Origin on 9/19/68 after verification of [redacted] presence in Philadelphia, Pa. His residence was verified as [redacted] Pa. He was not known to have any employment.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 9/24/68, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had moved to New York City, exact address unknown.

On 9/25/68, [redacted] Clerk, Postal Inspector's Office, U. S. Post Office, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., advised [redacted] Pa., had placed a removal notice to [redacted]

b6
b7C

On 9/26/68, [redacted] Eastern Area, Philadelphia, Pa., (protect), advised that a telephone was installed at [redacted] apartment) on 7/18/68 in the name of [redacted] On 9/11/68 a final bill of \$21.92 was sent to [redacted] (no first name), [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

For information of New York, [redacted] is a local leader of SDS. It appears that he allowed his name to be used for installation of the telephone.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Name	[redacted]	Also Known As
DOB	[redacted]	
POB	Sewickley, Pa.	
Sex	Male	
Race	White	
Height	5'11"	
Weight	135 pounds	
Hair	Brown	
Eyes	Brown	

b6
b7C

PH 100-48760

A photograph of [] is enclosed for New York.

b6
b7C

New York is referred to Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 9/16/68, captioned, [] SM-SDS", copy New York. Relet requested Philadelphia to conduct investigation to determine if [] was residing with [] Investigation at Philadelphia has failed to establish that anyone answering [] description has been residing with [] or is in Philadelphia at this time.

New York is requested to conduct appropriate investigation to verify [] residence at [], and attempt to determine his current employment.

b6
b7C

New York is also requested to conduct investigation set out in re Chicago letter, 9/16/68, in an effort to determine if [] is residing in New York City. New York should not overlook the possibility that [] (or []) may be the true name of [] inasmuch as re Chicago letter notes the name [] may be a pen name.

b6
b7C

New York is also requested to contact appropriate sources to determine the true reason [] left Philadelphia.

[] and another former National SDS leader were reportedly sent to Philadelphia to "rejuvenate" the SDS in this area. Philadelphia has used informants, sources, and other techniques to foster disunity between two factions of the SDS in Philadelphia.

On 9/26/68 [] advised that local SDS leaders [] and leaders of the Labor Committee faction of the Philadelphia SDS were extremely pleased to see him leave town.

b6
b7C
b7D

Inasmuch as [] is a key activist it is requested leads be given immediate and expeditious attention and that the Bureau, Chicago and Philadelphia be promptly advised.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Best Copy Available

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-07-2011

SAC (100-49365)

10/11/68

SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

SM - SDS

On 10/8/68, [redacted] (Prob) advised that [redacted] who formerly resided at [redacted] now resides at [redacted] and has retained his same telephone number, [redacted].

b6
b7C

[redacted] lives at the new address with [redacted] who says is usually there to answer the phone.

[redacted] and [redacted] are no longer living together at [redacted] [redacted] has returned to college at Bryn Mawr and has a Bryn Mawr, Pa. telephone number of [redacted].

b6
b7C

[redacted] at the [redacted] address, is no longer living with [redacted]. He and [redacted] had a fight and [redacted] is reportedly dropping out of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Labor Committee. [redacted] has been critical of [redacted] of late, stating that he is too unstable and flighty.

b6
b7C
b7D

- 1- 100-49365
- 1- 100-49556 (SDS)
- 1- 100-49155
- 1- 100-49738
- 1- 100-38850
- 1- 25-39330
- 1- 100-49929 (CORRESPONDENCE - NEW LEAD)

JRS/AM
(8)

1/15/85
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-40

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 11 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-07-2011

TO : SAC (100-46556)

DATE: 12/6/68

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - SDS

b6
b7C

On 12/2/68, the writer contacted [redacted], Philadelphia Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pa., and advised him of the information received by [redacted] that the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee was planning to instigate a student demonstration at Germantown High School on the afternoon of 12/2/68. [redacted] was advised that the SDS would not be publicly identified with this demonstration, and that it would ostensibly be sponsored by the Students United Behind Our Cause (SUBOC).

He was further advised that the SDS through [redacted] and [redacted] had arranged the distribution at Germantown High School on the morning of 12/2/68 of copies of a throw-away captioned "Chicken Coops for Chickens, Not Students" issued by the SUBOC.

b6
b7C

A Xerox copy of the above throw-away is attached to each copy of this memo.

[redacted] was advised that [redacted] is currently employed as [redacted] at Germantown High School.

b6
b7C

On the afternoon of 12/2/68, [redacted] contacted the writer and advised that copies of the throw-away, "Chicken Coops for Chickens, Not Students" was widely distributed at Germantown High School on the morning of 12/2/68. He advised that [redacted] has in the past been sympathetic to the demands of the Black Student Union and

b6
b7C
b7D

1- 100-46556
1- 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)
1- 100-48733 [redacted]
1- 100-49158 [redacted]

JWD/hn
(5)



5010-108-01

Classified By 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification A

100-49929-44

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 10 1968	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

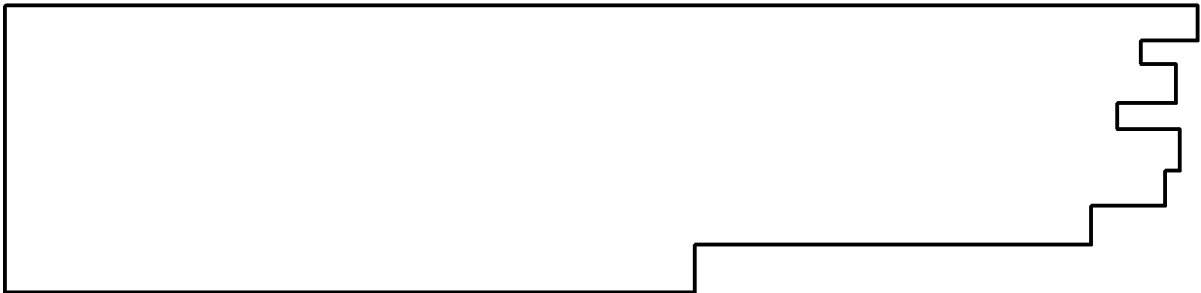
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PH 100-46556



b6
b7C

In connection with the [redacted] and particularly [redacted] operate the [redacted] which is a [redacted] [redacted] added that [redacted] and [redacted] have in the past been hostile to the Philadelphia Police Department.

b6
b7C

[redacted] further advised that he had confidentially advised [redacted] of Schools, Philadelphia Board of Education, of the planned student demonstration at Germantown High School, and of [redacted] involvement in it and the fact that [redacted] at the high school.

b6
b7C

[redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] was not a fit person to be a [redacted] planned to take steps to discharge [redacted] as soon as possible.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that [redacted] advised that the Philadelphia School Board could not discharge [redacted] on the basis of [redacted] arrest record because [redacted] has no convictions. [redacted] continued, however, that he had informed [redacted] of [redacted] un-American activities and statements in opposition to the American flag, the Vietnam War, the Selective Service System, and [redacted] told [redacted] that those activities and statements by [redacted] was sufficient basis for [redacted] discharge if they could be documented by public source material.

b6
b7C

The writer confidentially furnished [redacted] with Xerox copies of pertinent newspaper articles setting forth [redacted] un-American activities and statements, and [redacted] subsequently advised that [redacted] confidentially told [redacted] that these would be sufficient basis to discharge [redacted].

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

b6
b7C

In regard to the crowded situation at Germantown High School, [] advised that it is probably the most over crowded school in the Philadelphia school system and that the over crowded condition is complicated by the fact that workmen are at the school during school hours engaged in renovation work. Because of this, there is a legitimate basis for complaint which the SDS is obviously attempting to exploit.

b6
b7C

On the afternoon of 12/2/68, [] advised that the threatened student demonstration at Germantown High School on the afternoon of 12/2/68 did not materialize. He noted that the school was closed early at 1 p.m., 12/2/68, because of a previously scheduled conference of high school principals.

The information furnished to [] was also confidentially furnished to [] Philadelphia Police Department, on 12/2/68.

b6
b7C

On the afternoon of 12/2/68, [] advised that he had forwarded the information on a confidential basis to [] Philadelphia Board of Education, and that [] advised [] that steps would be taken to discharge [] as a substitute instructor at Germantown High School.

[] also advised that he had detailed men from the Civil Disobedience Unit to Germantown High School on 12/2/68 and that there was no student demonstration there that date.

Plans for the SDS instigated student demonstration at Germantown High School on 12/2/68 was forwarded to the Bureau by teletype on 12/2/68. The Bureau was advised by letter on 12/4/68 that the threatened student demonstration at Germantown High School on 12/2/68 did not occur.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHICKEN COOPS FOR CHICKENS NOT STUDENTS

Dig it People, Germantown, like most of the city's schools, is falling apart. Overcrowding has reached the final limit. We are packed into the chicken coops in the old girls and boys gyms like animals. These gyms and Mr. Latimer's complete disregard for the needs of the students at Cedarbrook are the best examples of how our education is being turned into a bad joke...

NO SCHOOLS

Throughout the city the situation is the same. Even City Hall admits that we need 33 new schools immediately just to relieve overcrowding. Yet the City is CUTTING BACK FUNDS for the schools - except for an extra \$1.5 million for more cops to make us accept these rundown, jailhouse schools.

High school is a dead end - a one way street to the army, unemployment, welfare or at best \$1.60 an hour back breaking jobs. Few of us are trained to go on to college, even if we could afford it. We are not prepared in high school to fill the few decent-paying productive jobs that do exist.

Our future is being destroyed. We need the best education to get good jobs when we graduate. But the city government is letting the schools crumble - they are doing nothing to improve things; instead they're cutting back remedial reading and other vital programs.

NO JOBS

Big business and banks are not investing their great wealth usefully - in building new housing, schools, hospitals, transportation and industries. Therefore there are fewer and fewer skilled, well-paying jobs around for high school graduates. Instead big business is wasting its wealth in war production, in stock market gambling and speculation in the slums.

AN EXAMPLE

Even though slum housing is old and worthless, the banks and finance companies who own them make great profits. They make \$250 million a year in rent from poor people who have nowhere else to live. But the banks do not use this \$250 million to build new low-rent housing. They waste it. This deprives people of a decent place to live - and it deprives us of many well paying construction jobs.

OUR MASS MOVEMENT

We must build a mass city-wide movement of all high school students to:

1. Replace the chicken coops in Germantown
2. To build 33 new schools immediately
3. To expand job-training and college preparatory programs
4. For expanded remedial and Get Set programs
5. For PRODUCTIVE JOBS when we graduate.

TAX PROFITS, NOT WAGES

To build new schools costs money. The city politicians will propose to tax wage-earners to pay for schools. This is a bad answer. Taxes on working people are already too high. Working people will not support our movement if they think they will have to pay for new schools.

We must unite with all the city's working people. The only way to do that is to demand that the city tax profits, not wages. "Tax the \$250 million

over over over over over

ONLINE SIHL SSIN LINOL - TAXES TO AT STAGNANT CHINA

the banks collect from the slums, Mayor Tate. Tax the \$79 million the city pays to the banks each year for the interest on city loans. That's the way to pay for new schools, Mayor Tate, not by taking the hard-earned money of working people."

UNITED WE WIN

A mass movement of high school students and all wage-earners is powerful enough to beat the combined might of business and government. We at Germantown must lead the way. WE WILL WIN.

THE TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME - JOIN US TODAY AT 1:30 P.M. in
the Methodist Church across from school.

YOUR FUTURE IS AT STAKE - DON'T MISS THIS MEETING

sponsored by SUBOC

students united behind our cause

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, (100-46556)

DATE: 12/4/68

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2012

SUBJECT: SDS
IS-SDS; SEDITION

b6
b7C
b7D

On 11/21/68, [redacted] who has furnished reliable info in the past, advised [redacted] and [redacted] that following the Philadelphia SDS Regional Conference on 11/16/68 [redacted] and [redacted] had been arrested by the Philadelphia PD in the West Philadelphia area because they were [redacted] either [redacted] and [redacted] were not clear as [redacted] they had in their possession.

[redacted]

- 1- 100-46556
- ① 100-49929 (COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)
- 1- 100-49922
- 1- 25-39418
- 1- 100-NEW
- 1- 100-49829

1/15/25
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C
b7D

JWD:rel
(7) *rel*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-45

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 10 1968	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

sb



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

[redacted] further advised that they had a second hearing scheduled at 9 a.m. [redacted] before the same Magistrate, whom they did not identify by name.

b6
b7C
b7D

Informant advised that [redacted] and [redacted] are living at [redacted] and that [redacted] is living with them.

The above info was forwarded by SA EDWARD M. COLE to [redacted] of the Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia PD, on 11/21/68.

[redacted] was unaware of the arrest of [redacted] and [redacted] and also did not know of their SDS affiliations. He advised that he would obtain details concerning the arrest and confidentially advised that he would arrange that the case was not disposed of at the Magistrate's hearing on [redacted]

b6
b7C

On 11/26/68, [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] confidentially told SA COLE that the case would have been disposed of on [redacted] if the police had not been alerted to the SDS affiliation of [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] further advised SA COLE that he he would furnish this office with complete records of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

PH 100-46556

arrests of [] and [] and that the Civil Disobedience Unit would conduct a confidential complete background investigation on both individuals.

[] furnished the following descriptions:

b6
b7C
b7D

Name
Race
Sex
Age
Height
Weight
Build
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Dress
Employment
Education

[]
White
Male
Approximately 18 to 20

Name
Race
Sex
Age
Height
Weight
Build
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Dress
Employment
Education

[]
White
Male
18 to 20

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-08-2011

TO : SAC (100-46556)

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

DATE: 12/6/68

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - SDS

b6
b7C

On 12/2/68, SA EDWARD M. COLE advised [redacted] Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., that information had been received that Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee planned a demonstration at City Hall on the afternoon of 12/2/68 protesting Sheriff Sales of tax delinquent real estate properties. Such a sale was scheduled in Room 296, City Hall, on the afternoon of 12/2/68.

b6
b7C
b7D

The above information had been furnished by [redacted].

[redacted] was advised that the members of the SDS Labor Committee planned to create a disturbance at the Sheriff Sale on 12/2/68 thereby forcing the Philadelphia Police Department to arrest them. The members of the SDS Labor Committee hoped that by being arrested they will attract the sympathy of the working class people. [redacted] confidentially advised that he would not arrest any members of the Labor Committee who might create a disturbance, but instead would simply eject them from Room 296, City Hall, where the Sheriff Sale was to be held.

At 1:30 p.m., 12/2/68, SAS EDWARD M. COLE and JEREMIAH W. DOYLE observed several individuals at the east, west, and south entrances to City Hall distributing copies of a one-page throw-away to passers-by. The throw-away was captioned "Stop Sheriff Sales; Fight to End the Slums" and

b6
b7C
b7D

1- 100-46556
1- 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)
1- 100-51024 [redacted]
1- 100-49158 [redacted]
1- 100-49832 [redacted]
1- 100-49938 [redacted]
1- 100-51051 [redacted]

JWD/hn
(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/15/75
Classified By 5933
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
100-49929-46

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 13 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

reflected it was issued by the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee. It stated that persons interested in the SDS campaign against Sheriff Sales should contact [redacted]

[redacted], or [redacted]

A Xerox copy of the throw-away is attached to each copy of this memo.

b6
b7C

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE obtained additional copies of the throw-away from [redacted] and [redacted] which have been made exhibits in 100-46556.

At 1:45 p.m., Agents observed an SDS picket line on the east side of City Hall. The picket line at its highest count consisted of six males and eight females carrying Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee signs protesting the Sheriff Sales.

The December 1968 Sheriff Sale (these sales are held monthly) was held in Quarter Sessions Court, Room 296, City Hall, beginning at 2 p.m., 12/2/68. During the sale, five of the individuals who had been distributing copies of the SDS throw-away entered Room 296 and seated themselves among the crowd in attendance at this sale. These individuals carried no signs, created no disturbance, and left the room at 2:40 p.m. while the sale was still in progress.

b6
b7C

The picket line was discontinued at 2:45 p.m.

Those identified by the Agents as having distributed literature and/or participated in the picket line and/or entered Room 296 were [redacted] and [redacted].

The demonstration was covered by the Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, who obtained photographs of the SDS participants. Copies of these photographs will be furnished the Philadelphia Office.

There were no incidents or arrests.

A summary of the SDS demonstration of 12/2/68 was furnished to the Bureau by LHM dated 12/4/68.

- 2 -

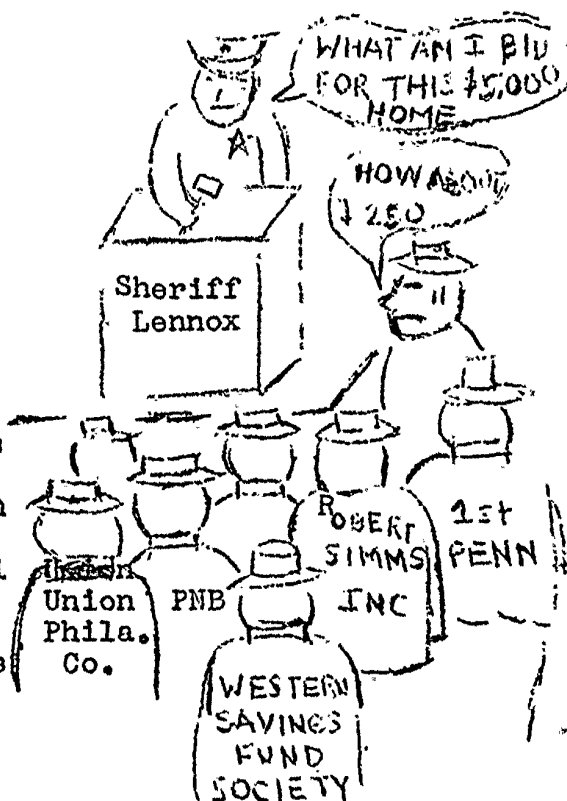
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

state speculators, loan and mortgage sharks, and their financial backers in the big banks and insurance companies milk hundreds of millions of dollars out of the Philadelphia housing market each year. They find it more profitable to speculate in the buying and selling of slum real estate than to invest in what our city really needs -- a minimum of 80,000 to 100,000 new, low-rent housing units. As a result of this parasitic, slumlording speculation, Philadelphia is rapidly turning into one vast slum. So, while big banks like PNB, First Penn, Girard Trust, etc. and all their minor henchmen fill their pockets, the rest of us are forced to pay higher and higher rents for the privilege of living in a dilapidated, decaying city.

Today, a group of these parasites are gathered upstairs in Room 296 of City Hall to share the loot from one of their most vicious, most profitable little games - the monthly sheriff's auction. This is how the game is played:

After a man has been swindled by some finance company or even a big bank like 1st. Penn. and can't meet payments on a debt, the sheriff's department steps in and sells his home for anywhere from \$250-\$1000. It makes no difference if he's paid a mortgage for ten or twenty years. He's out on the street and still has to pay the rest of his mortgage. Meanwhile, the real estate sharks move in for their kill. If the property is in one of the "renewal" areas companies like Union Philadelphia in the Penn area or Robert Simms Inc. in the Temple area buy the property for a few hundred dollars and then resell it to the Redevelopment Authority or General State Authority for \$4000 to \$8000. They make thousands in profits on each house which is tax free. Sometimes the same crooked finance company that caused the sheriff sale by swindling the owner buys up the property at the sale and resells it to the city or state authority.

THEY'RE DOING THEIR XMAS SHOPPING AT CITY HALL THIS YEAR



Only a partial investigation of the Temple renewal area has uncovered 60 of such dealings already. Speculators in the Temple area have made nearly 1/2 million dollars as a result. There are 300 sheriff sales every month -- 3600 per year. Speculators ~~XXXX~~ reap from 10 to 20 million dollars a year from this real estate bonanza. And as we said before, this is just one of their little rackets. If you add in the profits they suck out of city from their rent, mortgage, and bond-floating rackets their income from idle speculation climbs into the hundreds of millions each year.

We must build a mass movement to end sheriff sales which rob working people of their homes, cars and furniture, and we must also institute taxation of all these speculative profits to build 100,000 new, low-rent housing units.

END SHERIFF SALES! END THE SLUMS!

12/18/68

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR (100-439048)
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-46556)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), IS-SDS, SEDITION.

RE PHILADELPHIA TEL DECEMBER SEVENTEEN.

b6
b7C

DURING PHILADELPHIA BUDGET HEARING CITY COUNCIL
CHAMBERS, ROOM FOUR HUNDRED CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MORNING
DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, [REDACTED], PHILADELPHIA SDS LABOR
COMMITTEE (LC) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INTO HEARING BUT WAS DETECTED BY [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE UNIT (CDU), PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPT.
[REDACTED] ALLOWED TO ENTER HEARING ROOM AFTER SURRENDERING
[REDACTED] TO [REDACTED] WHEN HEARING
RECESSED AT TWELVE FIFTEEN P.M. AND WARNED [REDACTED] AGAINST
AGAIN TRYING TO [REDACTED] INTO HEARING ROOM.

Searched.....

Serialized *7*.....

Indexed *✓*.....

Filed *K*.....

JWD:VFH
(3)

cc: 100-46556
100-49929 (COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)
100-51024
100-49158
100-49832
100-49938

100-47727-47

b6
b7C
b7D

SSA

CODE

PAGE TWO

PH 100-46556

SIX INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING [REDACTED]
AND [REDACTED], MEMBERS PHILADELPHIA SDS LC, PASSED OUT
THROWAWAY LEAFLET AT EAST ENTRANCE TO PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL
FROM TWELVE FIFTEEN TO TWELVE FORTY FIVE PM.. THROWAWAY
REFLECTS ISSUED BY PHILADELPHIA SDS LC AND LISTS [REDACTED]
AND [REDACTED] WITH THEIR ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS AS
INDIVIDUALS TO CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. THROWAWAY
CRITICIZES FIFTY PERCENT INCREASE PHILADELPHIA CITY WAGE TAX
AND OTHER INCREASES IN LOCAL TAXES.

b6
b7C

DURING DISTRIBUTION OF THROWAWAY [REDACTED] ATTEMPTED
TO READ TEXT OF THROWAWAY OVER PORTABLE AMPLIFIER TO ASSEMBLED
CROWD. HOWEVER, PHILADELPHIA PD BAND WAS GIVING CHRISTMAS
CONCERT IN PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL COURTYARD AND BAND AMPLIFICA-
TION SYSTEM TURNED UP BY [REDACTED] TO OBLITERATE [REDACTED]
TALK.

b6
b7C

NO SDS LC PICKET LINE IN CONNECTION WITH DISTRIBUTION
OF THROWAWAY.

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]
FOREGOING, ADVISED EVENING DECEMBER SEVENTEEN [REDACTED] AND

CODE

PAGE THREE

b6
b7C

PH 100=46556

[] VERY UPSET AT []
TO DISRUPT CITY COUNCIL HEARINGS. [] PERMITTED TO
TESTIFY FIVE PM. AFTER NEWS MEDIA LEFT. HE READ LEAFLET.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

SAs EDWARD M. COLE, JEREMIAH W. DOYLE AND JOHN R.
WINEBERG OBSERVED BUDGET HEARING AND SDS LITERATURE DEMONSTRATION.

COMMISSIONER FRANK RIZZO, PHILADELPHIA PD, AT CITY
COUNCIL HEARING BECAUSE OF THREATENED SDS DEMONSTRATION AND
POSSIBLE DISRUPTIVE TACTICS. COMMISSIONER RIZZO PERSONALLY
EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR FBI'S ALERTING CDD, PHILADELPHIA PD.
THIS ENABLED [] TO DETECT [] INTO
HEARING WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN SERIOUS PROVOCATION.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: SAC (100-46556)
FROM: SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS); IS-SDS

Date prepared

12/19/68

Date received

12/2/68

Received from (name or symbol number)

(reliable)

Received by

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Date of Report

Dictated 12/5/68 to [redacted]

12/2/68
Date(s) of activity

Transcribed 12/6/68

12/2/68

Authenticated
by Informant 12/11/68

Brief description of activity or material

SDS demonstration, City Hall,

Philadelphia, Pa.

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

ACTION: Information contained herein furnished the Bureau
by LHM 12/4/68.

A Xerox copy of the SDS throw-away distributed at
Community College is attached to each copy of this
statement.

- 1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
- 1 - 100-49682
- 1 - 25-37486
- 1 - 100-51024
- 1 - 100-49158
- 1 - 100-49832
- 1 - 100-49938
- 1 - 100-51051
- 1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

1/15/75
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-48

Block Stamp

Searched Indexed
Serialized Filed

December 19, 1968
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SRB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
December 2, 1968

The Philadelphia Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Labor Committee sponsored a demonstration against monthly Sheriff Sales of delinquent real estate properties which was held at City Hall, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of December 2, 1968. Members of the Labor Committee and several unidentified girls, who claimed to be from Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., distributed throw-aways criticizing the Sheriff Sales, participated in a picket line on the east side of City Hall, and attended the Sheriff Sale in Room 296, City Hall. Members of the SDS Labor Committee who participated in the demonstration included [redacted] of the SDS Chapter at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted].

Prior to the demonstration, [redacted] gave [redacted] [redacted] 500 copies of throw-away captioned "Attention Community College Students, Demonstrate Against Sheriff Sales."

The throw-away listed a meeting to plan action against the Sheriff Sale scheduled for Sunday, December 1, 1968, at 8 p.m., at [redacted] (Philadelphia), which is the residence of [redacted]. Although the throw-away listed a meeting on December 1, 1968, copies of it were not given to

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Paul

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

[] until December 2, 1968. [] distributed the 500 copies of the throw-away at Community College but only two Community College students appeared at City Hall and neither of them participated in the demonstration.

Members of the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee considered the demonstration in protest of the Sheriff Sales a failure. Members of the Committee noted that they had alerted television station WCAU, radio stations WCAU and KYW, "The Evening Bulletin," "The Philadelphia Tribune", and the "Associated Press" in advance of the demonstration, but there was no coverage whatsoever from the news media. Members of the Committee further stated that the reason why the SDS created no disturbance in the room where the Sheriff Sale was conducted was that there was no news media coverage there. Members of the Labor Committee further stated that they would not hold similar demonstrations in the future unless they are assured of news media coverage.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

P and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTENTION COMMUNITY-COLLEGE STUDENTS

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SHERIFF SALES

Every month about three hundred homes are put up for public auction in Phila. The sheriff sale represents the culmination of a wicked process of financial manipulation which begins when a working man contracts a small debt for a rug, refrigerator or some other household item. What begins as a \$200 debt quickly becomes \$600 by a process of debt consolidation and rapid fire trading from finance company to bank and back to finance company. After bleeding the consumer for 6 months or so, to the point of bankruptcy, the sheriff steps in to extract the last pound of flesh. To meet the balance of the debt a man's home, for which he may have been paying for 10 or 20 years, is sold from under him for a few hundred dollars. A group of real estate scavengers (from 1st. Penn. Bank to the friendly neighborhood slumlord) gather at City Hall one each month to gobble up the latest pickings.

The SSS Labor Committee is initiating a city-wide campaign around the housing crisis in general. We are beginning with a demonstration at the December sheriff sale at City Hall. We are demanding:

1. An immediate end to sheriff sales
2. Confiscation of property acquired at sheriff sale
3. Heavy taxing of exorbitant profits made in sheriff sale speculation.

Demonstrate - East side City Hall - Mon. Dec. 2 - 1:30

Come to meeting to plan sheriff sale action and future housing campaigns:

Sunday - Dec. 1 - 8:00 P.M. - 4946 Cedar Ave. - SH7 - 1182

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/4/69

AIRTEL

TO: Director, FBI (100-439048)
Attn: Domestic Intelligence
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-46556)
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS; SEDITION

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article concerning Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) by [redacted] "The Daily Pennsylvanian," official student newspaper of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. The article appeared in the 2/3/69 issue of "The Daily Pennsylvanian."

The article completely ridicules SDS.

Due to [redacted] "The Daily Pennsylvanian," the Philadelphia Office has had no contact with him.

b6
b7C
b7D

However, [redacted] are acquainted with [redacted] aware of his feelings regarding the University City Science Center and each has independently advised contacting agents they had criticized the disorganized SDS campaign against the University City Science Center to [redacted] along the lines of this article.

3 - Bureau (100-439048) (Enc. 1) (RM)
5 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-46556-SUB C (SDS, UP)
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

per
Bureau
1/29/75

b6
b7C
b7D

JWB/cad
(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-49929-50

PH 100-46556

b6
b7C

It is believed that [] invitation to SDS to meet with him and the resultant enclosed article is, in part, the result of the action taken by the two informants.

The Bureau may desire to give some type of circulation to this excellent satirical analysis.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 2/18/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-50373) (P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
SM - SDS
OO: PHILADELPHIA

b6
b7C

This office currently has under investigation [REDACTED], Pennsylvania State Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society, for the purpose of determining if [REDACTED] merits inclusion in the security index of this office. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Pennsylvania State University, Students for Democratic Society Chapter in January 1969 and his activities are being followed with established sources and informants at Pennsylvania State University.

In the latter part of January 1969, an underground newspaper entitled "Garfield Thomas Water Tunnel" appeared on campus of Pennsylvania State University. It was of tabloid size and on the front page was a nude picture of JOHN LENNON, one of the Beatles, and his Japanese wife. The issue was replete with obscene language of a four letter variety. Because of its content, [REDACTED],

[REDACTED], PSU, banned its sale on campus as he felt it was offensive to the moral tone of the community. This has resulted in a confrontation between [REDACTED] and the officials of "Garfield Thomas Water Tunnel". It is to be noted that [REDACTED] SDS Member, was listed as the technical adviser to the publication.

- 5 - Bureau
- 12 - Philadelphia
- 2 - 100-50373
- 1 - 100-new (Garfield Thomas Water Tunnel)
- 1 - 100-50331 (New Left mass Media)
- 1 - 100-50318 (new Left publication)
- 1 - 100-50010 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

100-49929-51

Dryle 4UP

COPIES CONTINUED PAGE 2 searched

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Serialized _____
Sent _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

PH 100-50373

b6
b7C

1 - 100-new

1 - 100-new

1 - 100-new

1 - 100-new

1 - 100-new

1 - 100-46556 (Students Democratic Society)

TJD/cfs

1 - 100-49929 (Cointelpro Disruption) of new let) /

(17)

It was learned from Chief JOHN JUBA, State College Police Department, that no action could be taken against the publication as being obscene until it is sold to juveniles. The State College Police Department and Pennsylvania State Police were following this matter closely but would not move until its sale to a juvenile was consummated.

On 2/17/69, Chief JOHN JUBA, Above, advised the second issue of the "Garfield Thomas Water Tunnel", an underground newspaper, appeared on a newsstand in State College. He stated this second issue contained a photograph of a group of college age individuals male and female. They were in a circle and their private extremities were exposed. This issue also contained use of obscene language of four letter variety. Their department received a complaint from the father of a 15 year old boy who had purchased three copies of the publication from a newspaper stand in State College. It was learned that [redacted] [redacted], employee of Nittany News, State College, Pa., had sold the three issues to the juvenile. After consultation with District Attorney CHARLES BROWN, Center County, Pa., it was decided to take prosecutive action against its distribution and sale in State College, Pa.

b6
b7C

Their investigation further determined that a [redacted] [redacted], High School Student at State College High School, had received 100 copies of the publication from [redacted], [redacted] Pennsylvania State Chapter of SDS for distribution and sale at the State College High School. It was learned that [redacted] had sold 35 issues of the publication at the high school. As a result of this activity, [redacted] was included along with [redacted] in group to be arrested in this matter.

b6
b7C

PH 100-50373

On 2/17/69, the following listed individuals were arrested by State College Police and members of the Pennsylvania State Police in violation of Pennsylvania House Bill 1058:

b6
b7C

[redacted] of Garfield Thomas Water Tunnel
[redacted] Garfield Thomas Water
Tunnel
[redacted] Pennsylvania State Chapter
SDS
[redacted] Employee of Nittany News
[redacted] State College High School student

It was learned that Pennsylvania House Bill 1058 concerns the distribution and/or sale of "books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, story paper, paper writing, drawing, photograph, figure or image of any article or instrument of an obscene nature. Violation of statute calls for imprisonment not exceeding two years, a fine of \$2,000, or both.

[redacted] and [redacted] were arrested for sale of publication to minors.

b6
b7C

All of the above individuals with the exception of [redacted] were arraigned before Justice of the Peace GUY MILLS, State College, Pa., on 2/17/69 and bail was set at \$100 each. A hearing has been scheduled for 2/21/69.

On 2/17/69, [redacted] Pennsylvania State Police at Rockview, Bellefonte, Pa., who has been assisting in this investigation by the State College Police Department noted that approximately 200 students appeared outside the office of Justice of the Peace GUY MILLS during the arraignment of subjects. [redacted] said approximately 50 of them were sympathizers and the remainder, members of the student body unsympathetic to their cause. [redacted] noted with some amusement that [redacted] had sought "sanctuary" in the Hetzel Union Building (HUB) which is in the main activities building of PSU. These students telephonically contacted [redacted] for PSU, who advised the students that they had no "sanctuary" in the HUB.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

PH 100-50373

The students then surrendered themselves to the State College Police Department. [] believed that this group tried a confrontation with Pennsylvania State Police and local police on campus and when they realized that the police would not be so enticed, they turned themselves in to local authorities.

[] further noted that he was informed by an unidentified student believed to be affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Chapter of the Young Americans for Freedom that he could muster a force of 3,000 students within a two hour period who would assist the police in fulfilling its responsibilities in this matter.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any further developments of interest in this matter.

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-29079)

2/26/69

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-50372) (P)

b6
b7C

[redacted], aka
SM-SDS

Re Cleveland letter to Philadelphia 1/14/69 and
Cleveland report of SA WILLIAM W. PATTON dated 2/10/69.

Records of the Philadelphia PD reviewed by IC
[redacted], on 2/10/69 reflected subject,
under Philadelphia PD [redacted], FBI [redacted], DOB [redacted]
race white, was arrested in Philadelphia on 11/15/68 for
violation of Uniform Firearms Act. Investigative report
reflected that subject was arrested at approximately 12:01 a.m.
11/15/68 while driving a 1963 Pontiac convertible, Ohio
license [redacted]. When subject was stopped by police officers
who requested to see his owner's card and driver's license,
subject could not produce driver's license and at that time
told officers that he had a gun in the car and that it is
on the floor. The officers observed a revolver lying on
the floor of the car in front of the driver's seat.
Investigative report further reflects that found in the glove
compartment of the car was a hunting knife 8-1/2" over-all
in length with a 4-3/4" blade and black grips with colonial
stamped on the blade.

b6
b7C

This report further reflects that subject was
arraigned on 11/15/68 and released on bail. Subject failed
to appear for a hearing on 12/3/68 in the Court of
Magistrate RALPH M. DENNIS, Court #6, 5050 Baltimore Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa., and a bench warrant for subject was
issued.

The following investigation was conducted by
SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

2- Cleveland (100-29079)
13- Philadelphia (100-50372)
①- 100-43925

PFS/AED
(5)

Serialized

Indexed

PH 100-50372

b6
b7C

On February 17, 1969, [] Court of Magistrate RALPH M. DENNIS, 5050 Baltimore Avenue, advised records of the Magistrate reflected that a bench warrant had been issued for failure to appear on the part of the subject on 12/3/68. [] further advised that this bench warrant would have been turned over and be in possession of the Philadelphia DA's office.

On 2/17/69, Det. [] Philadelphia DA's Office, advised after a review of records that subject's hearing sheet had a notation on it, "no warrant," and a notation that warrant should be obtained. [] advised that apparently there had been an oversight at the time of the hearing and no warrant had been issued for subject. He further advised that he would immediately make arrangements to obtain a warrant for the subject.

b6
b7C

On 2/18/69, Det. [] Philadelphia DA's Office, advised that he had obtained a warrant on 2/17/69 for subject for violation of Uniform Firearms Act and this warrant along with information that subject had left the State of Pennsylvania had been furnished to Det. [] Philadelphia DA's Office, along with recommendations that the DA submit a letter to the U. S. Attorney, Philadelphia, requesting a UFAP warrant for subject.

b6
b7C

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Will maintain contact with Philadelphia DA's office and follow request for obtaining UFAP warrant for subject.

SAC, CLEVELAND

3/18/69

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

[redacted] aka

SM - SDS

OO: CLEVELAND

CVfile 100-29079

PHfile 100-50372 (RUC)

b6
b7C

SSN [redacted]

SSA - [redacted]

OO: CLEVELAND

CVfile 25-22428

PHfile 25-40963 (RUC)

Re Philadelphia letter to Cleveland dated 2/26/69
(to Cleveland file 100-20979) and Cleveland report of SA
[redacted] dated 2/20/69, Cleveland file 25-22428.

b6
b7C

Results of lead set out in re Cleveland report
contained in re Philadelphia letter.

On 3/11/69, Detective [redacted] Philadelphia
District Attorney's Office, advised SA [redacted]
that Assistant DA [redacted] had advised that he would
not request UFAP warrant for subject due to the nature of
the charge and the expense involved in extraditing subject
back to Philadelphia.

No further investigation remains, Philadelphia
Division, in either of the captioned cases and both cases
being considered RUC.

b6
b7C

- 4 - Cleveland (RM)
 - 2 - 100-29079
 - 2 - 25-22428
- 3 - Philadelphia
 - 1 - 100-50372
 - 1 - 25-40963
 - 1 - 100-49929

PPS/JBK
(7) *Ver*

File
Searched

Serialized *File*

Indexed *File*

Filed *File*

100-49929-53

TD 6/1

3/25/69

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46556)
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

Re Philadelphia tel to San Francisco, 3/20/69;
and Bureau airtel, dated 3/21/69.

On 3/20/69 a representative of the Philadelphia
PD furnished this office a copy of the "manual" referred
to in referenced correspondence.

On the same date a news article appeared in the
Philadelphia Daily News (copy attached) in which Police
Commissioner RIZZO of Philadelphia attributed this manual
to the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at Philadelphia.
Discussion with appropriate police officials here reflect
that Commissioner RIZZO's source for this identification is
not known to them, and he reached this conclusion based on
information not available to other persons within the Phila-
delphia PD.

There is also attached a clipping from "The Daily
Pennsylvanian," which is the student newspaper of the
University of Pennsylvania. This clipping refers to the
comments made by Commissioner RIZZO and later publicized.
It is interesting to note that the spokesman for the SDS
declines responsibility for this manual on the basis of the

3 - Bureau (100-439048) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-52152) (info) (AIRTEL)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-46556
① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)
1 - 100-49158 [redacted]

b6
b7c

WBA:mem
(7)

100-49929-55
Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

PH 100-46556

fact that there are no obscenities in the manual and the wording was "straight" and not of the type generally found in SDS literature.

The below-listed informants at Philadelphia, generally conversant with SDS activities, were contacted on the dates mentioned and determined that they had no information which would indicate this manual was in general circulation within the SDS at Philadelphia:

[redacted]	on 3/20/69
[redacted]	on 3/20/69
[redacted]	on 3/19/69
[redacted]	on 3/19/69

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] noted further that he discussed this matter with [redacted] [redacted] specifically disclaimed knowledge of this document. Informant said he believed [redacted] was telling the truth.

In view of the clouded nature of the origin of this statement made by Commissioner RIZZO, it does not appear that preparation of an LHM and further dissemination by the FBI at this time is warranted. UACB, none will be prepared.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SDS Pushing How-to-Revolt Manual

Booklet Distributed by Radical Students Tells How to Battle Cops

By JOE O'DOWD ers is one of the necessary vehicles for winning our struggle.

The Students for a Democratic Society is circulating a manual on revolution, which lists ways to battle police. It promises a later issue naming "persons most likely to be assassinated and harassed."

A CRUDE diagram outlines "basic equipment" for rallies and battles, and suggests crash helmet, safety glasses, "crouch cup" and heavy duty Army boots.

Under a list of "supplies," it places rocks and bottles, red pepper, darts, water guns, ice picks and slingshots.

It calls for rocks and bottles, picket signs, mace and oven cleaner.

DIAGRAMS and instructions on making Molotov cocktails and "pipe bombs" are included. "In the final analysis," said the manual preface, "today is not any different from yesterday. The oppressors cancerous hands are around our own throats and they will only remove them when he sees his own blood on the earth."

The manual says later issues will include "death list" and reports: "Many progressive thinkers of revolutionary theory believe assassination of pig-lead."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.5-"Daily News"
Philadelphia, Pa.

3/20/69

Date: 8 star

Edition:

Author: Joe O'Dowd

Editor: J. Ray Hunt

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

PH

☐ Being Investigated

Best Copy Available

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rizzo says SDS distributed manual

By SUSAN GROBER

Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo Friday accused the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) of distributing "Your Manual," a six-page pamphlet described by Rizzo as, "the worst I've ever read."

The pamphlet is a demonstrator's handbook describing various unorthodox and violent procedures to be used against police and opponents of demonstrations. "Your Manual" calls police "pigs" and persons opposed to violent demonstrations "pig scabs." The booklet suggests both groups as "good targets" for rocks, tack-studded cherry bombs, and other debris.

Thursday, Andrew Nelson, Philadelphia district commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) charged the University chapter of SDS with distributing "Your Manual" at its March 9 meeting. The charge was denied by SDS leaders. Nelson also called for the arrest of SDS leaders.

District Attorney Arlen Spector said the pamphlet was brought to his attention Friday by Colbert C. McClain, an attorney and judge advocate of the Philadelphia district of VFW. Spector called for an immediate investigation, and turned the probe over to First Assistant District Attorney Richard A. Sprague and Assistant District Attorney James D. Crawford. Rizzo's investigators are also involved in the probe.

Spector said, "We will analyze the pamphlet very carefully. We will study it in terms of its tone and purpose and what effect it is calculated to have. The second thing we are very much concerned about is who is bringing this material into the city and what do they plan to do with it?"

In a statement to WCAU-TV, University SDS spokesman Lynn Hoagland said, "We deny any connection with the distribution or sponsorship of the manual. We can say that what it represents runs counter to

our philosophy."

Miss Hoagland said later the University chapter of SDS is autonomous from the national organization, which sometimes advocates violence. Bob Davis, another spokesman for the group said, "There is no national as far as we're concerned. There is a difference in philosophy." Miss Hoagland added, "We're trying to work constructively within the system."

Joe Mikuliak, co-chairman of the University SDS steering committee said his first knowledge of the manual came Thursday morning when he was contacted by a United Press International representative, who called to inquire about the pamphlet. Mikuliak was told the publication was distributed by SDS. After referring to the SDS list of publications, he denied any connection with the manual.

Mikuliak contacted SDS representatives from other chapters and found that they also had no knowledge of the manual. Representatives of Liberation News Service are reported to be in the process of investigating the "Three R" Publishing Co., San Francisco, which is listed as the publisher.

Mikuliak said he obtained a copy of "Your Manual" from WIP. The copy was given to the station by Rizzo, Mikuliak said.

The SDS leader said the publication did not look like the work of any organized SDS group. The manual, which was printed on one side of a page, and double spaced, was considered more expensive than necessary by Mikuliak.

Mikuliak pointed out that the front cover was totally blank except for the words "Your Manual" in block letters. He said if the manual was intended to be distributed free of charge, there was no reason for the waste of paper. He added he thought the letters were printed professionally on expensive equipment.

Mikuliak contended that other inconsistencies between the manual and

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b6
b7c

p.1,4-"The Daily
Pennsylvanian"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 3/24/69
Edition: Vol. LXXXV, No. 5

Author: [REDACTED]

Editor: [REDACTED]

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

PH
☐ Being Investigated

regular SDS publications are readily noticeable. The manual describes proper use of "purses, lunch bags, pocketbooks and attache cases" in demonstrations. There is no obscenity in the manual. Mikuliak said the wording was "straight," and not of the type generally found in SDS literature.

Publishers of the manual promise a listing of persons to be assassinated in the next issue. However, the manual is not dated. Mikuliak said the "whole thing was crazy."

Most SDS members said they believe exposure of the manual in connection with SDS is an attempt by Rizzo to obliterate the chapter.

5

4/1/69

AIRTEL

REGULAR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-48755)

[REDACTED]
SM - ANA

b6
b7C

Reference is made to the report of SA CHARLES A. DURHAM, JR. and the attached FD-122, 3/28/69.

On 3/29/69, [REDACTED] was arrested by the Narcotics Squad of the Philadelphia PD and charged with possession of narcotics. He was found to be in possession of ten packs of marijuana and two smoking pipes, and a bag with a residue of narcotics. The exact purpose of the smoking pipes has not been established by the police laboratory. This is under way. [REDACTED] is now out on \$500 bond.

b6
b7C

When arrested, among other things in his possession, [REDACTED] had a mass of literature relating to SDS and New Left causes, as well as a number of personal items he had been retaining over a long period of time (according to postmark) which appeared to relate to various homosexual societies.

While the continued retention of these letters does not establish absolutely an additional personal weakness on [REDACTED] part, it would appear that he shows this defect in addition to the use of drugs and his highly visible activities in connection with the New Left movement.

2 - Bureau
3 - Philadelphia
cc: 1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
① - 100-49929 (COMTELPRO -NEW LEFT)

WBA:VFH
(5)

Searched 100-49929-56
Serialized [initials]
Indexed [initials]
Filed [initials]



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-08-2011

April 14, 1969

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

b6
b7C

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

[redacted], Philadelphia Police Department, Civil Disobedience Unit, on April 10, 1969, advised SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE that the Philadelphia Police Department on the night of April 9, 1969, under the authority of a search warrant, raided the 3rd and 4th floor apartment, address 4946 Cedar Avenue, entrance 601 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., occupied by [redacted], Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee (LC) leader and [redacted] Philadelphia SDS LC member.

b6
b7C

At the time of the raid [redacted], a member of the Philadelphia SDS LC, and [redacted] affiliated with the New York City SDS, were in the apartment with [redacted] and [redacted].

[redacted] advised that during the raid the following items were discovered under the refrigerator in the kitchen:

Three pieces of lead pipe, each 6" long, threaded and capped at both ends with a hole in the middle of each pipe. The pipes contained a residue of black powder.

An 8" can of black powder.

b6
b7C

An 8" fuse.

A half pound of what appeared to be C-2 plastic explosives in a gum drop tin.

The police confiscated the above-described items and [redacted] and [redacted] were arrested and charged with violations of the following:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

Pennsylvania Penal Code 417 - Illegal Possession of Explosives.

Pennsylvania Penal Code 302 - Conspiracy.

Philadelphia City Ordinance 5-1003 - Illegal Possession of Explosives.

Philadelphia City Ordinance 5-1004 - Illegal Storage of Explosives.

[] advised that the ordinances applied particularly to what appeared to be the C-2 plastic explosives.

[] advised that [] is a Senior at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.; [] is a part-time cab driver, Philadelphia, Pa.; [] is a Sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; and a dormitory resident there: [] whose address is [] [] is employed as a [], New York City. [] stated that the apartment occupied by [] and [] was in filthy condition and there was a large volume of SDS literature there.

b6
b7C

On April 10, 1969, [] advised that [] and [] were given a hearing by a Magistrate on April 10, 1969, at the Police Administration Building, 8th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and that each was held under \$15,000 bond for violation of the Pennsylvania Penal Code and Philadelphia City Ordinances mentioned earlier. The four arrested individuals are scheduled to have a hearing before a Judge on April 18, 1969, at the 18th Precinct, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, 44th Street and Parkside Avenue. The four arrested individuals were committed to the Philadelphia Detention Center upon their failure to post \$15,000 bond each.

b6
b7C

On April 11, 1969, [] advised that the prosecution of the four arrested individuals would be based primarily on Section 417 of the Pennsylvania Penal Code

b6
b7C

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

b6
b7C

and that violations of this section are punishable by a \$5,000 fine and/or 10 years imprisonment.

[] further advised that on April 11, 1969, engineers from the U. S. Army, 69th Ordnance Unit, Valley Forge, Pa., had examined the half pound plastic substance found in the gum drop tin and had determined that this is C-4, a plastic explosive.

b6
b7C

[] further advised on April 11, 1969, that [] had advised the Philadelphia Police Department that he had seen the gum drop tin containing the plastic material in the apartment occupied by [] at least two weeks before their arrest on April 9, 1969.

[] also told the Philadelphia Police that he intends to plead guilty to violation of the Sections of the Pennsylvania Penal Code and Philadelphia City Ordinances regarding Illegal Possession and Storage of Explosives.

Ph T-1 on April 1, 1969, advised that the Philadelphia SDS LC sponsored an SDS Regional Conference at Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., [] and []

b6
b7C

[], New York SDS LC, was [] []. Informant further noted that [] and []

all members of the Philadelphia SDS LC, were present at the conference on both days.

PH T-1, in December 1967, advised that [] [] was sent to Philadelphia by the National Headquarters of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) at New York City to organize the PLP in Philadelphia.

b6
b7C

PH T-1 on April 10, 1969, advised that [] [] in late spring 1968 because of his disruptive tactics.

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

PH T-1 and PH T-2, who are knowledgeable of SDS leaders and activities in the Philadelphia area, each advised on April 10, 1969, that they had no knowledge of [] or any other SDS individuals having had explosives in their possession. Both informants noted, however, that [] is a nervous antagonistic individual and was visibly disappointed at the Philadelphia SDS LC sponsored "sit in" demonstration at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 7 and April 8, 1969, which was a failure and was publicized as such in the local news media.

b6
b7C

PH T-1 and PH T-2 on April 10, 1969, recalled that [] led the "sit in" at Temple University and that the primary demand of the demonstration was that low-rent housing be built on a 3½ acre of ground later set aside for Temple University expansion. Temple University is located in a Negro Ghetto area in Philadelphia. The informants further recalled that the Steering Committee of Black Students at Temple, previous to the SDS "sit in," had reached an agreement with Temple officials concerning Temple expansion and that the Steering Committee of Black Students had denounced the SDS LC "sit in" led by []. Informants also noted that the "sit in" at Temple, led by [], failed to attract any support from the neighboring Negro community.

b6
b7C

PH T-1 and PH T-2 were of the opinion that [] failure with the recent "sit in" at Temple may have influenced him to consider taking more drastic steps against "the establishment" which would involve the use of explosives.

Ph T-2 on April 10, 1969, advised that the SDS LC on April 10, 1969, distributed throw-aways at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University and local public high schools which were captioned "Cops Frame SDS Labor Committee to Stop Movement for Housing." The throw-away stated in part:

"Yesterday, four members of the SDS Labor Committee were arrested on the manufactured charge that they possessed explosives (planted by the police). These students (except for one visitor) were participating in the Temple sit-in which was demanding that profits from real estate

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

"speculation be used to build low-cost housing for residents displaced by University expansion."

b6
b7C

The throw-away also stated that the Civil Disobedience Squad (Philadelphia Police Department) entered the apartment of [redacted] and [redacted] and arrested them and two visitors (who are not named in the throw-away) on four counts of possession of evidence - explosives.

PH T-2 on April 10, 1969, advised that the Philadelphia SDS LC attempted a sympathy rally for [redacted] and [redacted] at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., 11:30 a.m., April 10, 1969; however, the rally was a failure in that only about 50 individuals appeared and most of them jeered the unidentified SDS spokesman attempting to arouse support for the four SDS individuals who had been arrested.

b6
b7C

There is set forth immediately hereafter copies of numerous items from the Philadelphia newspapers concerning the arrests of [redacted] and [redacted]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Temple Sit-In Leader Held in Raid on Arsenal

By FLETCHER CLARKE
Of The Bulletin Staff
Police last night raided an apartment occupied by a leader of the Students for a Democratic Society and found what they described as material for homemade bombs. Raiders, led by Lt. George Fencil, head of the police civil disobedience squad, arrested three young men and a woman on the third floor apartment on 41st st. near Cedar av., West Philadelphia.

Among those arrested was Stephen C. Fraser, 23, occupant of the apartment and chairman of the Labor Committee of the SDS, a left-wing student organization.

Leader of Sit-In
Fraser, a senior at Temple University, was a leader of a sit-in at Temple that collapsed Tuesday night after black students repudiated it. He also was active in the six-day sit-in at the University of Pennsylvania in February.

Also arrested were Alan P. Milkman, 20, of New York City, who said he works in the library at Columbia University; Richard H. Borgman, 20, who also lives in the apartment and said he is unemployed, and Jane D. Friedman, 19, a sophomore at Penn who lives in a Penn dormitory on Spruce st. near 41st.

They were charged with illegal possession of explosives, illegal storage of explosives and conspiracy.

Plastic Explosive

Fencil said raiders confiscated an eight-ounce can of black rifle powder, a half-pound can of what police believed to be plastic explosive, three six-inch lengths of metal pipe capped at both ends and equipped with holes in the middle for insertion of fuses, and an eight-inch length of fuse.

Fencil said the suspected plastic explosive, known as "C-2," will be examined by the Army's 69th Ordnance Unit, from Valley Forge.

Four members of Fencil's squad and two detectives from

the police intelligence unit entered the apartment at 8:30 p. M. with a search and seizure warrant signed by Judge Leo Weinrott.

Fencil said Miss Friedman, known as "Muttie," answered the door and admitted the officers. He said Fraser escorted the officers around the apartment and delivered a brief speech in which he urged them to read the SDS literature and learn about our movement.

Harassment, charged. Fraser also insisted that there was nothing to be found in the apartment and accused the police of "harassment."

Fencil said the suspect ended his speech when officers discovered the alleged bomb material and explosives under a refrigerator in the kitchen, Fencil said.

Fencil said the black powder and pipes were in a brown paper bag. The alleged plastic explosive was in a gumdrop can wrapped in a dirty white rag and placed in another brown paper bag, the lieutenant said.

He said officers also confiscated a large quantity of SDS literature, including pamphlets, booklets and posters.

The suspects were taken to the intelligence squad quarters in police headquarters.

Makeshift Partitions

Fencil said there were a number of cots in the apartment and makeshift partitions had been arranged by hanging blankets from rope, indicating a number of persons lived there.

He said Fraser leased the apartment, which includes an

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b6
b7c

p.1,3-"The Evening
Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 4/10/69
Edition: 2 star

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

Fraser said the raid came after

an extensive investigation and information received from informants. He said the investigation is continuing.

The Temple sit-in began Monday night when Fraser and some 30 other white students occupied Speakman Hall to dramatize demands that the university provide housing for persons dislocated by the school's expansion programs.

Blacks Oppose Sit-In

The sit-in was opposed by the Steering Committee for Black Students, which had initiated demands some time ago involving the university expansion into the predominately Negro areas around the school.

The black students said they didn't need the help of the whites.

Fraser was described as one of the more militant of those participating in the sit-in at Penn late in February. The students were protesting dislocation of Negroes in Penn's expansion programs, defense research at the University City Science Center and other issues.

The sit-in ended when university officials agreed to many of the demands. Fraser was one of those who urged that the sit-in continue despite the agreements.



STEPHEN C. FRASER, who was seized in a raid on his apartment on 50th st. near Cedar av., is questioned at the Police Administration Building.



ALAN P. MILKMAN (left) and Jane D. Friedman await questioning at the Police Administration Building after they were arrested following a raid on an apartment on 50th st. near Cedar av.



CAN OF POWDER, lengths of pipe, a fuse, and a suspected plastic explosive (right) seized in the raid are displayed at Police Headquarters.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

College Rebels Held As Raiders Find 'Makings' of Bomb

SDS Leader, 3 Others Held As Raiders Find Explosives

Army ordnance experts today were analyzing a plastic substance confiscated by police who raided a West Philadelphia apartment and arrested a local leader of Students for a Democratic Society and three other persons. Police said they found three crude bombs in the apartment. The plastic substance was turned over to Army ordnance specialists at Valley Forge by Lt. George Fencel of the police civil disobedience squad. The raid was carried out at 8:30 last night in a third-floor apartment at 50th st. near Cedar ave.

STEPHEN C. FRASER, 23, SDS chairman who led an abortive sit-in at Temple University earlier this week, was arrested along with Richard H. Borg, one of the second floor residents, about jobs, income and housing, Fencel said.

According to Fencel, the SDSer's lecture ended abruptly when the raiders looked under the refrigerator. He said Fraser, who heads the labor committee of SDS at Temple, and the others offered no resistance. Police said they had been staking out the West Philadelphia apartment for about two weeks.

Charges against the four included possession of explosives and conspiracy. "You know we don't have anything here. This is harassment," Fencel quoted the SDS chairman as saying when police entered the pad.

WHILE DETECTIVES, armed with a warrant signed by Judge Leo Weinrott, searched the apartment, Fraser handed out literature and made a speech

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b6
b7C

p. 1,3-"Daily News"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 4/10/69

Edition: 4 star

Author:

Editor:

Title:

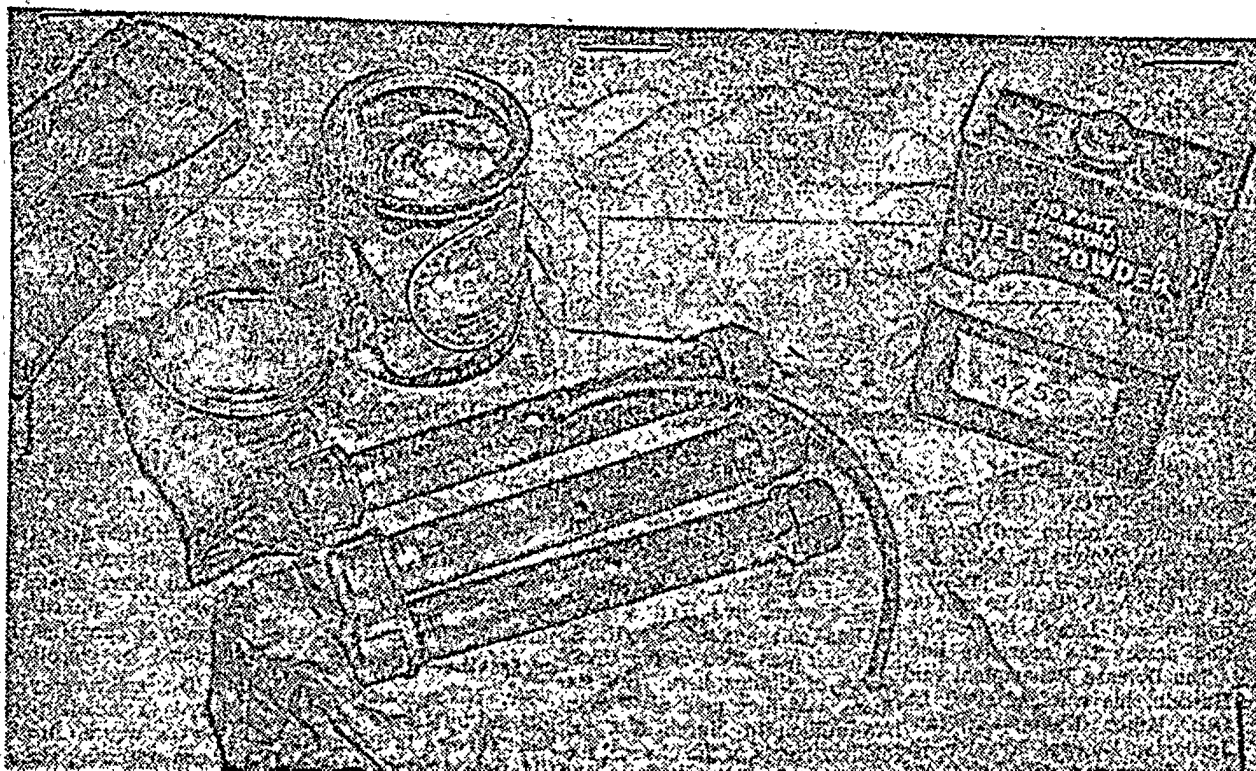
Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated



THREE 8-INCH LENGTHS OF PIPE, fuse, and containers of explosive powder in friend's apartment.



STEPHEN C. FRASER, 23, leader of rebel Students for a Democratic Society, is among four charged with unlawful possession and storing of explosives. Daily News Photos by Elwood P. Smith



JANE D. FRIEDMAN, 19, sophomore at University of Pennsylvania, was taken into custody when police civil disobedience squad found



ALAN P. MILKMAN RICHARD H. BORGMAN
of ordnance and ordnances

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rizzo Lashes At SDS Charge, Denies 'Frame'

He Releases
Photos Showing
Inside of Apartment

By CHARLES MONTGOMERY
Of The Bulletin Staff

Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo last night displayed 18 photographs he said his officers had taken inside a West Philadelphia apartment where material for alleged homemade bombs was found in a raid Wednesday night.

"Just look at the filthy conditions in these pictures," Rizzo said. "They're self-explanatory."

The photos showed the interior of the apartment occupied by Stephen C. Fraser, 23, chairman of the labor committee of the Students for a Democratic Society, a left-wing organization.

4 Arrested
Fraser and three others were arrested on charges of possessing explosives.

The pictures showed scenes of clutter. Clothing and SDS literature were strewn about the floor; blankets were strung on ropes as makeshift partitions; beds were unmade; wine bottles hung from the ceiling by string; electrical wires snaked around the floor and over furniture.

There were two photographs showing four paperback novels found in the apartment. Their titles were "My Body Is Waiting," "Teen-Age Sex Party," "Office Playmate," and "Experiment in Adultery."

Rizzo called a press conference in police headquarters to show the pictures and to deny charges by the SDS that police planted the evidence and framed those arrested.

An Old Copy

"This is their old cry," Rizzo said. "Anytime we're involved and take some action, it's either a call of police brutality, framing or we're taking away their rights."

Rizzo denounced implications that the police are picking on the SDS.

"In fact," he said, "we'll protect them in anything they do which is lawful, but if they violate our laws, we'll be there, and if they plan anything unlawful, they'll hear from us."

Rizzo said those arrested could have caused great grief in the community and great damage.

Too Dangerous

"People like this should not be permitted to roam the streets," he said. "It's just too dangerous."

Others arrested in the raid on the apartment on 50th street near Cedar av. were Alan P. Milkman, 20, of New York City; Richard H. Borgman, 20, who also lived in the apartment, and Jane D. (Muffin) Friedman, 19, a University of Pennsylvania sophomore who lives in a Penn dormitory.

Police found lengths of pipe bearing holes for fuses, a can of black powder, a quantity of plastic explosive, and a fuse. The items were hidden under a refrigerator, raiders said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b6
b7c

p.1-"The Evening
Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 4/11/69

Edition: Night

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated PH

15



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-46556

April 14, 1969

Title STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS).

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - SDS

Reference Philadelphia memorandum dated and
captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-08-2011

Date: 4/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
ATTENTION: Domestic Intelligence
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46556) (P)
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - SDS; SEDITION

Re Philadelphia teletype, 4/10/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, and for Boston and Chicago one copy, and New York two copies, of a self-explanatory LHM.

Informants utilized in the LHM are: b6
b7C
b7D

PH T-1 - [REDACTED]
PH T-2 - [REDACTED]

SAs of the Philadelphia Office have, on a continuing basis, confidentially advised [REDACTED] Philadelphia PD, Civil Disobedience Unit, of SDS activities in the Philadelphia area. [REDACTED] was advised of the

- 2 - Bureau (100-439048) (Enc. 10) (RM)
- 1 - Boston (100-35472) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-40903) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)

b6
b7C
b7D

- 1 - 100-148047
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED]
- ⑧ - Philadelphia [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-46556
- ① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO) NEW LEFT
- 1 - 100-51024
- 1 - 100-49158
- 1 - 100-50096
- 1 - 100-NEW

Searched 100-49929-58

Serialized 9

Indexed _____

Filed _____ Per _____

JWD:ds
(14)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PH 100-46556

information in New York teletype to the Bureau dated 4/7/69 setting forth SDS discussion of possible bombings of historical sites in Boston and Philadelphia in May or early June.

b6
b7C

On 4/11/69 [] advised that investigation to date has disclosed no evidence of interstate transportation of the explosives involved in instant case.

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data from PH T-1 and PH T-2 if disclosed could reasonably result in the disclosure of confidential informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

Copies of LHM have been furnished locally to MI, NISO, and OSI because of their interest in SDS. A copy has been furnished to Secret Service locally because of the explosives involved in instant case. A copy of LHM has been furnished to the USA, EDPa., because of the possibility that the explosives involved in instant case may have been transported interstate.

[] is on the SI in the Philadelphia Office. Separate communications will be forwarded to the Bureau recommending inclusion in the SI of [] and []
[]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-08-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC (100-46556)

DATE: 4/18/69

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: SDS
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 3/26/69 [redacted] University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., (Reliable-protect identity) advised that his experience of the SDS sit-in at University of Pennsylvania (UP) 2/18-23/69 indicated that the real troublemaker of the SDS at Philadelphia is [redacted]. He recalled that although [redacted] of UP SDS Chapter, was a spokesman at the confrontation with UP President [redacted] [redacted] was prompting and directing [redacted].

[redacted] described [redacted] as a weak, unreliable individual and added that he is not a calculating, scheming person as [redacted] appears to be.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that one of the problems with the sit-in demonstration at the UP is that Pennsylvania trespass laws were drawn up specifically to apply to land and not to buildings.

[redacted] further advised that the UP administration felt that if they allowed only UP students into College Hall where the demonstration took place and forced all

b6
b7C
b7D

- 1 - 100-46556
- 1 - 100-49158
- 1 - 100-50096
- 1 - 100-49552
- ① 100-49929 (COINTEL PRO NEW LEFT)
- 1 - 100-46556-SUB C (SDS, UP)
- 1 - 100-46556-SUB D (SDS, TEMPLE)
- 1 - 100-46556-SUB J (SDS, VILLANOVA)
- 1 - 135-991 (UCSC)

1/15/75 JAB

Classified By 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

JWD:ELC
(10)



5010-108-01

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-59

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 18 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

b6
b7C
b7D

non-UP students out of the building by use of campus guards those forced outside the building might have massed outside and caused more trouble than did the sit-in.

[] said that the UP administration had requested Police Commissioner FRANK RIZZO for a copy of "Your Manual," which RIZZO had publicly stated was being circulated by the SDS in Philadelphia. In the news media RIZZO described this manual as giving instructions in how to resist the police "pigs," and how to make bombs, explosives, etc. However, Commissioner RIZZO refused to give a copy of the manual to the UP administration.

b6
b7C
b7D

[] said that the UP, through [] and [], worked well with [] of the Philadelphia Police Department, Civil Disobedience Unit, but does not have a good working relationship with Commissioner RIZZO.

b6
b7C
b7D

In regards to the University City Science Center (UCSC), [] confidentially stated that the Center is inefficiently run by its [], who is incapable and undiplomatic. [] further added that some participating institutions in UCSC were not active in the management of UCSC and he cited Temple University and Villanova University as being particularly inactive.

b6
b7C
b7D

In regards to the sit-in demonstrators' claim of former residents who were forced to relocate because of the expansion programs of UP and UCSC, [] stated that the housing formerly located where the expansion is now under way was some of the worst ghetto housing in Philadelphia and that the former tenants were more than happy to move.

[] noted that one of the UP faculty members supporting the sit-in demonstration was Professor []

[] noted that [] participation in support of the sit-in was somewhat ironic since he, as an architect,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

had realized a considerable fee drawing up the plans for the new UCSC. [] confidentially stated that he arranged for this situation of [] to be publicly brought up during negotiations at the sit-in and [] was considerably embarrassed.

b6
b7C
b7D

The Agents confidentially advised [] that the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee planned a regional conference for 3/29 and 30/69 in Room 200, College Hall, UP, and that [] had stated that she had arranged for the use of the room under the name of UP SDS Chapter. [] is not a member of the UP SDS Chapter but is a member of the SDS Labor Committee.

b6
b7C
b7D

[] advised that it was highly probable that the UP administration would not allow Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee the use of Room 200 in College Hall for the two-day conference 3/29 and 30/69. He particularly stated that the Labor Committee would not be allowed the use of Room 200, College Hall, on Sunday, 3/30/69, because that room was formerly the UP chapel and it is the University's practice not to allow outsiders the use of the room on Sundays.

b6
b7C
b7D

[] further advised that he was not aware the SDS had obtained the use of Room 200, College Hall, and that he would take measures to prevent the Labor Committee using the room.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-08-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: APR 21 1969

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-new)

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED]
SM - SDS
(OO: Philadelphia)

b6
b7C
b7D

On 3/27/69 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at the University of Pennsylvania, advised SAS JEREMIAH W. DOYLE and EDWARD A. SMITH that one of the primary targets of SDS at the University of Pennsylvania was [REDACTED] which is affiliated with the university. The SDS attack was to be leveled at the [REDACTED] on the basis it was conducting classified research for the U.S. Navy. [REDACTED] further advised [REDACTED] that they had a source within the [REDACTED] who had only been there approximately one year.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 4/9/69 SA EDWARD A. SMITH contacted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and who has furnished voluminous information to the Bureau in the past. [REDACTED] stated the only individual who fell within the category of being a new employee was [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] staff. [REDACTED] who is an established source, advised SA EDWARD A. SMITH, that in casual conversation with [REDACTED] he has ascertained prior to this disclosure she was somewhat sympathetic to the aims and purposes of SDS and was somewhat critical of the police and university in treatment of this organization. He stated [REDACTED] lived in the "hippie" neighborhood near the university and openly admitted living with several men, since her employment by the [REDACTED]. He stated [REDACTED] has no access to any material other than normal institute proceedings and that the institute in fact has no classified contracts at the present time. [REDACTED] made available [REDACTED] personnel file which reflected she was born [REDACTED], place not given, and attended New York University where she received a B.A. Degree in 1968. She entered on duty at FPRI 9/8/68 and listed her residence as [REDACTED]. Her Social Security Number was [REDACTED] advised she is presently enrolled in one Sociology course at the University of Pennsylvania.

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

- 2 - New York (RM)
- 5 - Philadelphia (100-new)

- 1 - 100-46556-SUB C (SDS, U. of Pa.)
- 1 - 100-49929 (COMINTELPRO - New Left)

EAS/mvs
(7)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Serialized
Indexed
Filed

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



5010-108-01

Classified By 3933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
100-49929-60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-

b6
b7C
b7D

On 4/14/69 [] advised that [] was being released from her employment on 5/15/69 with the reason listed as curtailment of the [] funds. He further advised any additional information he received concerning [] will be promptly reported to the FBI.

PHILADELPHIA:
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

b6
b7C

Will contact sources and informants on subject. Philadelphia files reflect that one [] appeared as a supporter of those who refused to go to Vietnam, according to "The Daily Pennsylvanian" in its edition of 9/26/68, page 3.

NEW YORK:
AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

(1) Will check established sources and verify subject's attendance at New York University.

(2) Will contact informants familiar with SDS activities for any information concerning [].

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 22, 1969

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

PH T-1 and PH T-2 on March 31 and April 1, 1969,
respectively, made available a copy of the "Conference
Call" to all SDS Labor Committees and fraternal groups
regarding an Eastern Regional Conference to be held in
Philadelphia March 29 and 30, 1969. A copy of the "Conference
Call" follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-49929-61

JP

pd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFERENCE CALL

TO: ALL SDS LABOR COMMITTEES AND FRATERNAL GROUPS
FROM: EASTERN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
SUBJECT: EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE: PHILADELPHIA MARCH 29-30
March 13, 1969

- (1) By authority of the New York and Philadelphia Labor Committees and organizers at Cornell, Boston, Washington and the Upstate New York region, an Eastern Regional Conference will be held in Philadelphia; March 29-30, 1969, Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania.
- (2) This will be an open membership conference of all Labor Committee members, supporters, and invited friends in fraternal groups on the northeast coast.
- (3) The principal subjects of this conference are to be:
 - (A) Current National Perspectives for Socialist Mass Struggles
 - (B) A draft resolution to be submitted by the Labor Committees to National SDS for discussion and vote at the June National SDS conference.
- (4) These discussions will include reports on the mass work and work within SDS by member and fraternal groups. The main reports will be from the Philadelphia Committee on its continuing mass work and from the N.Y. Committee on its current mass organizing work.
- (5) Questions of membership and organization will be discussed and will include consideration of proposals already written on these subjects.
- (6) A report and draft resolution will be submitted on tasks and perspectives. It will represent a summary of the "organic" outlook of the Labor Committees, as exemplified in the mass work of the Philadelphia and New York committees. The reports will most probably center around:
 - (A) The general historic tasks of socialism in the U.S. Socialist Reindustrialization
 - (B) The likelihood that a vanguard mass revolutionary party to land in the establishment of socialism here can be constituted only out of certain layers that must be won to a socialist re-industrialization outlook through the experience of actual and embryonic mass struggles
 - (C) That such a "merger" of leading radical-student, black militant and "White" wage earner revolutionaries is not yet possible

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- (D) That the imperative task of revolutionaries is to participate in and organize mass struggle allisness around common interest programs which concretely express and exemplify the socialist re-industrialization approach
- (E) That the enlarged forces who emerge from each such struggle committed to this approach must be consolidated as independent political caucuses organically fused with the mass movement
- (F) That the agreement of such independent political caucuses on a common program and need for common organizational aims constitutes the basis for the needed new mass revolutionary party in this country.

b6
b7C

The discussion of tasks and perspectives will include consideration of at least two other documents:

- (A) [redacted] article on the "Current Monetary Crisis"
 - (B) A critique of Labor Committee economic analysis by [redacted] of Philadelphia.
- (7) The purpose of the separate draft resolution for discussion within National SDS is to elaborate the concrete steps to be taken within SDS at this juncture, to further those same general tasks outlined above within the context of the present SDS situation. A draft by [redacted] is in preparation.
- (8) Groups and individuals who wish to submit supplemental or alternative proposals should arrange their place on the agenda by notifying [redacted] of the host Phila. Committee NOW. Those wishing to submit mass work and SDS situation reports to the conference should arrange their place on the agenda in the same way. If necessary, Philadelphia will handle the printing of the documents, although it is recommended that local groups do this themselves. Send enough copies (250-300 should be sufficient) to [redacted] [redacted] and Philadelphia will take care of mailing to participating groups.
- (9) A copy of the scheduled agenda is enclosed.
- (10) For advance sleeping accomodations, write or call [redacted]:
[redacted]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

Barring unforeseen difficulties, the March Campaigner will be printed and collated for circulation at this conference. It will include the following items of importance to the conference proceedings:

- (A) An editorial, "The Next Step," expressing the immediate political perspectives of the Labor Committees for the movement in the U.S.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

- (B) The conclusion of the [redacted] "Economism or Socialism" document on transitional programmatic method.
- (C) [redacted], "The Current Monetary Crisis."
- (D) N.D., "Nato Imposes a Military Dictatorship on Greece," an article based on a Greek revolutionary underground pamphlet.
- (E) "The Philadelphia Story," providing valuable background reports on the work that led to the recent U. Penn strike.
- (F) An article, to be titled, by the N.Y. City University Labor Committee, on its now exploding attacks on Rockefeller's construction fund pork barrel and the State Office Building swindle..

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFERENCE AGENDA

EASTERN NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Saturday, March 29

Pre-Sessions: Resolutions for SDS National Council

9-10 a.m. The SDS NC is occurring simultaneously with the Labor Committee Conference in Austin, Texas. A short resolution on proposed SDS program is being prepared in N.Y. for introduction at Austin. (We will discuss that first so that several people can leave immediately for Austin)

1st Session: Labor Committees in Mass Work

10 a.m. Greetings from Philadelphia Regional Labor Committee: report on recent and continuing mass struggles in Phil region

10:45 a.m. Report on New York Labor Committee

11:30 - 1:00 Reports from Oneonta-Albany, Boston, Cornell, Washington-Baltimore.

1:00 - 2:00 Lunch Break

2nd Session: Tasks of Socialism in the U.S. Now

2 p.m. Report on National Perspectives for Socialist Struggle - followed by presentation of alternative proposals, including Ackerman economic critique. General discussion of lessons of work to date and implications for proposed draft political resolutions and amendments.

6-7 p.m. Supper Break

3rd Session: Draft Political Resolutions: Discussion and Vote

7:00 Resume political discussion

9:00 (We hope) Call question on resolutions and amendments submitted.

Nominations and elections of drafting commission to produce finished draft of political resolution.

* * * * *

Sunday, March 30

4th Session: National SDS Resolution of Labor Committees

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10 a.m. Report on SDS Program Draft: followed by presentation of alternative proposals and proposed ammendments.
General discussion, as follows:
1st: Reports on status of work in SDS in various regions as it bears on proposals and ammendments: tactical problems.
2nd: General discussion on proposals and ammendments

1:00 - 2:00 Lunch Break

5th Session: Draft SDS National Resolution: Discussion and Vote

2 p.m. Continuation of general discussion
3 p.m. (Estimated) Call question on proposals and ammendments. Nomination of drafting commission to produce finished draft of SDS Resolution.
4 p.m. Resolutions on Organization-Consideration of Eric Lerner proposal and alternative resolutions.
5 p.m. (Estimated) Nomination of Steering Committee to organize June National SDS Labor Committee Conferences
Concluding address by Philadelphia Labor Committees.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

It is noted that PH T-1 and PH T-2 advised that the schedule set forth in the "Conference Call" was not followed closely.

PH T-1 on March 29, 1969, advised that about 75 individuals were present at the first day's session of the SDS Labor Committee (LC), Eastern Regional Conference, West Lounge, Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania (UP), Philadelphia, Pa., on March 29, 1969. Included among those present were representatives from the New York LC and a group of about 25 individuals from Canada.

PH T-1 advised that it was stated during the first day's session that Waterloo University, Ontario, Canada, reportedly has a group known as the "Ontario Organization of Radicals." PH T-1 further advised that during the March 29, 1969, session there was a discussion of the Philadelphia SDS LC's attempt to instigate a city-wide public high school strike in Philadelphia because of crowded school conditions and LC demands of guaranteed decent paying jobs and guaranteed tuition-free college education for oppressed students.

PH T-1 noted that during the first day's session [redacted], New York LC, gave a talk on tactics concerning SDS obtaining support of high school students, and he recommended concentration on a separate high school each day with demonstrations and leafleting to force school closings. [redacted] also said that the New York LC would concentrate on the garment workers after the campaign on the schools.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

During the first day's session, there was discussion as to whether the New York and Philadelphia LC's should withdraw from SDS, and [redacted] New York LC, instructed that the New York and Philadelphia LC's wait until the National Convention of the SDS in June 1969 when they should

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

withdraw from SDS, thereby splitting SDS.

It was announced during the first day's session that the Philadelphia LC had sent one person, not identified, to distribute material at an SDS meeting in Boston, Mass.

PH T-2 on April 1 and April 7, 1969, furnished information set forth hereinafter concerning the SDS LC's Eastern Regional Conference, March 29-30, 1969, in the West Lounge, first floor, Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

The conference was attended both days by approximately 65 individuals from the New York and Philadelphia LC's plus SDS representatives from Boston, Mass.; Washington, D. C.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; and the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Additional individuals were present as fraternal guests from the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., and the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. There was no registration fee or formal registration for the conference.

The purposes of the conference were announced to be as follows:

- (1) A resolution for an SDS program to be sent to the SDS National Council, then meeting in Austin, Texas.
- (2) Reports from the various visitors regarding activities.
- (3) The tasks of the LC for growth.
- (4) Discussion of the relationship to SDS; LC independence from SDS; self-identity and the need for a National LC organization separated from SDS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

The sessions of the conference on both March 29 and 30, 1969, were chaired by [REDACTED], New York LC.

It was stated that approximately 20 individuals came from New York City, two from Washington, D. C., one from Rochester, N. Y., approximately 30 from Philadelphia, and 12 from Canada. The individuals from Canada departed early on March 30.

The schedule for the conference on March 29, 1969, was as follows:

Session: 10:45 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Lunch: 1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

Session: 2:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Dinner: 6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

b6
b7C

Session: 8:30 p.m. - 9:50 p.m.

At the beginning of the first day's session [REDACTED] announced that the SDS was then holding a National Council at Austin, Texas, simultaneously with this LC Conference. He said that the LC has a resolution entitled "Draft National Program - They're Handing Us the Campus. What Are We Going To Do With It?" [REDACTED] said that it was the general thinking that this paper should be delivered to the SDS National Council at Austin, Texas, on the night of March 29, 1969.

There was a discussion as to the best way of delivering the resolution to the SDS National Council, and it was decided to send two volunteers, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both of Philadelphia SDS LC, to the National Council at Austin, Texas, to deliver the resolution.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

There was then a collection for plane fare for [] and [] to make the trip to Austin, and it was announced that \$146.00 would be needed for their tickets. A collection was taken up, but the amount collected was not announced. It was subsequently decided that it was too expensive to send two people to Austin with the "Draft National Program" resolution, and it was finally decided that only [] would go to Austin to deliver the resolution to the National Council.

A copy of the "Draft National Program - They're Handing Us the Campus. What Are We Going To Do With It?" is set forth. Copies of the "Draft National Program" were furnished by both PH T-1 on March 31, 1969, and PH T-2 on April 1, 1969.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THEY'RE HANDING US THE CAMPUS. WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO WITH IT?

I. They're handing us the campus...

To appoint a Hayakawa is obviously to hand the campus over to the political leadership of SDS and the New Left. The American Krupp, who pulls Ronnie Reagan's strings has discovered through the pages of Fortune magazine (inbetween the whiskey ads) that about 750,000 college students consider themselves part of the New Left -- as against a minute proportion in 1962. "Next year it'll be 90%," he grunts. "Let 'em have it! Let 'em choke on it!"

So instead of politically challenging SDS and TWLF leadership, Reagan confirms it with clubs, gas, and guns. Not only does he refuse to co-opt us -- he refuses to talk to us at all. He forces a weak strike at Berkeley into a two-month mass student struggle -- and becomes more "popular" as a result.

II. What are we going to do with it?

Are we going to "base-build" (as some call it) or in other words do our own thing on the campus, sweetening our image among the groves of Academe while Reagan sweetens his in the "real world" outside? Are we going to try for bigger and better re-editions of Berkeley '69, or are we going to spread the movement and accomplish something, and keep going?

It's easy these days to achieve mass strikes at universities. If that's all they're after, then the biggest problem for most student radical leaders this spring will be just to show up when the action starts. But Berkeley suggests that merely-student actions can't be counted on for any kind of victory.

Victory in this business depends on a fatal moment (at Columbia, a week) of indecision on the part of the ruling class's local agents -- caused by fear that repressive action would further expand the movement or otherwise endanger their position. That is, because they always have the abstract power to smash us right now, relative victory depends on intervals when they're unable to use it (on a notional level, "intervals when the ruling class is unable to rule").

Victory at Columbia centered on radical control of the campus for about a week. What the city and the administration feared, of course, was that the combined efforts of the rebellions following the assassination of Martin Luther King, the Columbia movement's success and its repression would spark motion in Harlem. This conjecture was neither accidental nor "spontaneous" -- it was planned upon by SDS Labor Committee members at Columbia.

But, like all really historical events, Columbia and San Francisco State have eliminated the conditions under which they could have been repeated per se. Different and better preparation will be needed, and better direction than that of Columbia SDS Labor Committee members filtered through temporarily co-opted anarchists and Praxisites.

The next step comparable to Columbia and San Francisco State will have to have the added elements of the forces and the program capable of winning over a significant section, and thus neutralizing a larger section, of "white" organized workers or "tax payers" -- and it will use its forces and its program to do just that. The forces will almost surely consist of active black and Spanish-speaking oppressed people, especially youth, in addition to college students. The program will consist of the basic demands of the oppressed: more jobs, housing, education and higher minimum wages, or some combination of these, expressed in a form that puts them in the material interests of "white" organized workers: i.e., they won't have to pay for these things through higher taxes.

The next step, in short, will be to smash, with sufficient forces and the right program, through the wall of general "tax payer" hostility on which Reagan and every other governor and administrator is banking heavily.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Penn sit-in was significant because it already had such a program. (The demands were that the University City Science Center be stopped, and that corporate after-tax income be used to build low-income housing on the site, without necessitating any increased taxation on wage-earners.) And it was about to get such forces, when the trustees reached a sudden, costly, and generally unexpected settlement on Sunday evening, March 2nd. According to a copy at the negotiations the trustees rushed to settle when they were informed (correctly) that the SDS Labor Committee was going to bring black high school students into the struggle Monday morning.

III. John Lindsay capitalism -- a new kind of enemy

New York's John Lindsay represents a new breed of politician. He is unable to satisfy a single (non-ruling class) section of the city's population, even temporarily. His entire politics, since a week before he came into office, has been to set one group against another and play them off in an escalating series of ever more violent conflicts. His opening shot was to provoke the first subway strike ever by the Transport Workers Union by refusing to bargain with the union, and then to claim it was a strike "against the ghetto" and that it would raise transit fares to the point where nobody could afford to go to work. Imagine the gall of labelling a 60% black union "racist."

Since then Lindsay has sponsored "community poverty boards" to set "community" against "community", especially black against Puerto Rican. He has sponsored "community control" of schools to set parent (especially black parents) against teacher, and white school district against black, trying to bust the teachers' union in the process. He has once succeeded and once failed in provoking welfare caseworkers to strike (in his words) "against the community." He was one of the first peddlers of the now-fashionable song and story of "black anti-Semitism." He is the chief promoter, along with Rockefeller, of schemes to secure cheap construction labor and bust the building trades' unions under the guise of "integrating the industry" and providing jobs for blacks (see appendix). And of course Lindsay uses the twin tricks of "your taxes are so high because of those lazy bums on welfare" and "your welfare is so low because of the greed of those middle-class white taxpayers... and your joblessness is due to their racist union practices."

The reason that Lindsay is doing this is that he doesn't have the money for the old buy-off (buy off the unions, buy off a few blacks). Confrontation has largely replaced old-style co-optation. But unfortunately it's often confrontation between different sections of the working class and its allies, rather than confrontation with Lindsay. When the Mayor does satisfy popular demand, it's generally one of the inexpensive "cultural" variety, rather than a costly "material" demand. He sure has put dashikis in the schools; and he seems to have standing instructions that one out of every two press photos show him in a yarmulke.

Lindsay replaced Wagner for the same reason that Reagan replaced Pat Brown: that old buy-off was getting too expensive for the ruling financial class in their new, straitened circumstances. Wagner had a comparatively quiet administration with few strikes; but his generosity lowered the city's bond rating to an unprecedented "B." (A bond rating is the bankers' estimate of the solvency of various of their government debtors. Along with the current rate of interest, it governs the market value of the bonds held by banks -- and therefore the worth of the bankers themselves. Now NYC is back at "AA," though.)

- 16 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The significance of the story is that it is general. World imperialism has become something qualitatively different from what we have known during our lifetimes. Not Andre Gorz's "neo-capitalism" of infinite resources, an illusion which was already becoming a patently absurd claim as he was writing his book. Just the opposite. For the first time in twenty years, imperialism is losing its ability in the metropolitan countries and even in the USA to satisfy enough material expectations to buy off simultaneously enough sectors of the population in order to maintain liberal rule and its associated passivity.*

This new situation, with its resulting radicalization of broad layers of the population, raises the possibility for us that a mass socialist movement can be built up around certain kinds of material demands, and that as a consequence of the imperialists' inability to satisfy such demands, that movement can become the majority of the population and seize power. It raises the certainty that there will be "intervals when the ruling class is unable to rule," as happened with de Gaulle for a few days last May. If in such intervals there is no socialist movement around that can unite most of the population around a program which will make it see why it must take power, then the ruling class will have enough breathing space to come up with some political alternative. Their logical alternative in the extension of Lindsay's methods to the point of destroying all workers' organizations, in fact all non-state organizations, coupled with the assumption of power by a strong leader with a party capable of overseeing this process -- in a word, fascism. Under fascism we would have two possibilities: the capitalists would find a "final solution" to their problems, or blow up the world trying.

IV. A socialist movement and its enemies

Most revolutionaries in the USA think of revolution the way most Christians think of Christianity: Christ was a great guy and died on the cross and all, but anyone who takes that stuff seriously and gauges his practical actions by it is nuts. In practice, the greatest resistance to uniting the working class and its allies in mass action will come from the cultural nationalists and their allies the anarchists, who make up much of the leadership of the black and student movements respectively. The smarter sections of the ruling class, having already discovered this, have planted many agents in cultural nationalist groups and have set up their own such groups (most prominently through the OEO and the Ford and 'Fascist Foundations'). These agents, conscious and unconscious, are used to influence those parts of the student movement unable to tell one black face from another.

As the Panther leaders point out, the black cultural nationalists, or porkchops, fit naturally into a Lindsay-type strategy. They and their white allies are always eager to join in attacks on "the white-skinned privilege" as long as the white skins are those of wage-earners rather than bankers (see appendix for one such attack).

Such people, who in every practical situation fight to keep black and white workers split and to avoid subordinating the student movement to the interests of broader sections of the population, must be destroyed. They must be either co-opted (e.g. good people in OEO), neutralized, or isolated and then eliminated from the movement (the government agents, the types who will become the left-wing leadership of a fascist movement).

* No reader of the Campaigner will have been surprised by Rockefeller's, Trudeau's, Harold Wilson's (et al.) draconian budget cuts and simultaneous anti-strike laws. The acute crisis of imperialist underproduction, and its political manifestations in the recent "austerity" budgets, tax hikes and similar wage-gouging (usually coupled with government attacks on working-class organizations when their members force them to respond) is discussed at length in L. Marcus's The Third Stage of Imperialism (1957, 50¢), Bob Dillon's "Bringing It All Back Home: The Fall In Real Wages" (Campaigner, June 1961, 35¢ or separately for 10¢); and Leif Johnson and Ed Spannaus's "Underconsumption: False Summer" (Campaigner, Sept. 1962, 50¢). All available.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

An example of the danger represented by cultural nationalists is the Penn sit-in. The trustees, scared by the strength of the sit-in on the first day, gave in on part of the demands as a tactical retreat and then called in several cultural nationalists. These black police agents, all connected to the "Black Mafia" and one of them actually employed by the chairman of the trustees (in an OEO project), convinced the white liberal majority in the sit-in that they represented the community; that it was racist for whites to make demands for black people; and that the demands should be changed to read simply that the trustees should negotiate with "community representatives." This the trustees were happy to do: much of the money they ended up agreeing to spend will go to "staff salaries" for these black Mafiosi.

But even though the Penn sit-in was sold out, the movement in Philadelphia goes on. Students at all Philadelphia high schools and all colleges are organizing around an expanded list of demands, and carrying the campaign into the community.

The present demands are:

1. Don't close down the high schools April 4th.
2. Build 33 new high schools.
3. Expand "Get Set" (a college program for ghetto high school students) and other special programs.
5. Guarantee a productive job or a college education for all high school students.
6. Get the money by taxing landlords and banks, not by increased taxation on wage-earners.

Organization around such a program, which represents the common material interests of oppressed minorities and organized workers, is the key to defeating the porkchops and their allies and building a socialist movement.

V. Implementation

All SDS chapters should prepare for mass strikes this spring and summer by organizing on campuses, in ghetto high schools, and elsewhere around a program in the interests of all unemployed and employed workers: jobs, housing, more high schools and college facilities, hospitals, etc., and higher minimum wages, paid for out of capitalist income, rather than by higher taxes on wages.

* * * * *

Appendix

A reprint of the N.Y. Times article on Rockefeller at the Buffalo demonstration, retitled "Appendix: Rockefeller Fights Racism," and the caption: "Note that the main difference between the right and left wings of this demonstration was how close to camp near Rockefeller. The practical effect of a victory of the left-wing would have been that Rocky would have had a shorter walk to join the demonstration."

"We must fight for housing -- paid for by Rocky's banker friends -- rather than shared unemployment among black and white construction workers."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

[] New York LC, then discussed LC tactics in high school work following the Columbia University strike in the spring of 1968. He said that the New York LC was passing out leaflets and holding meetings urging that New York City should concentrate on building new school buildings and guarantee high school students \$100-a-week jobs immediately after graduation, and that the money to build the new high schools and guarantee the \$100-a-week jobs should come from corporate taxes. According to [] at the present time the New York LC has a cadre of 40-60 black high school students taking part in study groups. [] continued that at the present time the New York LC is unsure of its future course of action. The New York LC is trying to build a base with high school students and with workers. The New York LC would like to build a strong enough base with students so that in June 1969 the LC through the students could present a number of demands to both New York City and New York State. [] did not specify what the demands were.

b6
b7C

[] of the New York LC said that during the summer of 1969 the New York LC would hold rallies in the New York City garment district and in the black ghetto areas. [] said that attempts would be made to have the workers and students join together and start something that could lead to important developments. He did not specify what the developments were.

b6
b7C

[] of the Philadelphia SDS LC discussed the situation in Philadelphia. He said that the Philadelphia LC was working through the University of Pennsylvania SDS Chapter around the issues of housing in the area of UP and the University City Science Center (UCSC). The Philadelphia LC instigated a sit-in at UP in February 1969 and was in control during the early phases of the sit-in. The sit-in was open-ended in that anyone could join in the demonstration. A number of dishonest black business and community leaders joined in the sit-in and helped to change the direction of the sit-in from city-wide in scope to local concerning only the immediate area of UP, which included the UCSC. When it was announced that UP planned to apply for federal funds to build low-rent housing in the area of the University, the LC disassociated itself from the sit-in. The low-rent housing is to be on land previously

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

set aside for UP expansion. [] said that a four-part commission was formed at the end of the sit-in made up of representatives of the UP faculty, UP Board of Trustees, UP students, and local black community leaders. He added that the LC expects no positive action to be accomplished by this four-part commission. [] claimed that because of the sit-in, Philadelphia LC has been able to form an LC caucus which is working with Philadelphia public high school students.

b6
b7C

[] of the Philadelphia LC claimed that poverty workers and Philadelphia city officials are attempting to attract black students away from the LC and that city officials are red-baiting the LC. According to [], the head of the Philadelphia Board of Education has publicly called the LC "communists" and described the LC as the cause for some of the trouble in the Philadelphia schools. [] continued that at the present time about 180 people are interested in the LC and there is some kind of activity almost every week. He added that the Philadelphia LC is developing an alliance between itself and a number of high school students around the issues of education, housing, and jobs.

b6
b7C

Following the reports by [] and [], there was a discussion on the Philadelphia situation. There was criticism of the Philadelphia LC for having dropped out of the UP sit-in which was held February 18-23, 1969.

b6
b7C

[] of the Philadelphia LC defended it. He said that the LC did not have the forces to sufficiently influence the sit-in and that in time the decision-making at the sit-in was taken out of the hands of the Philadelphia LC.

The conference at this time broke for lunch and when it resumed, the first speaker was [], Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. [] said that many students at Cornell are receptive to LC politics and that the students there are working through the Cornell SDS Chapter on issues

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

SDS Chapter felt isolated from other chapters. He stated that there appeared to be a trend on the part of some students at Cornell to turn away from SDS politics and to show an interest in LC politics.

A discussion period followed [] talk. During this period [] Washington, D. C., stated that he was working through the SDS Chapter at the University of Maryland and was raising issues of admission of more black students to the university and higher wages for University employees. [] stated that he and [] were the only LC people working on the University of Maryland campus and that they feel isolated from other LC's. [] further stated that [] and he have to work with SDS, Progressive Labor Party (PLP), and other political types to accomplish anything. He said that he and [] have no funds and very little resources of any kind with which to work. They tried to organize a rally on campus around higher wages for University of Maryland employees and admission of more black students to the University, but the members of the University of Maryland SDS Chapter got cold feet and backed out. Also, members of the PLP worked against the rally, causing the rally to be called off and further causing some people to drop out of the University of Maryland SDS Chapter. [] claimed that some non-SDS types seem interested in the LC, and he urged that the LC decide what its relationship to SDS will be. [] said that if the LC cuts itself off from SDS, the LC loses the chance to reach SDS types and students who are not yet committed. [] further said that LC's could build on college campuses separate from SDS. [] added that he and [] are working with high-school students in Washington just like the Philadelphia LC is doing.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

A characterization of PLP is attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C
A discussion period followed during which [] (LNU) from the University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, stated that there was a 100-member student chapter of IWW (International Workers of the World) at the University of Waterloo. He stated that the chapter is presently working for the recognition of a local electrical union. According to [] (LNU), the University of Waterloo chapter has in the past worked with other unions and on each occasion has discovered that the chapter is being victimized by dishonest unions. [] stated that the chapter was inexperienced but was presently raising issues on campus of government jobs for students and organization of a Marxist library. [] noted that during the last academic term, the IWW chapter at the University of Waterloo had worked with other students for student control of a student building on campus.

The IWW has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b6
b7C
[] (LNU) of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., then spoke. He said he was a member of the SDS chapter at the University of Rochester and that there were no LC members on that campus. He noted that SDS at the University of Rochester was trying to rid themselves of PLP elements. He stated that the University of Rochester SDS Chapter was trying to work with local high school students and was making demands on the University for the admission of more black students. [] complained that the University of Rochester SDS chapter was very small. He said he was impressed with the LC and with the conference and that the LC was needed on the University of Rochester campus.

b6
b7C
[] of the New York LC stated he has written a paper entitled "The Third American Revolution," which would be handed out during the conference. [] said that it was time for the LC to put out a document on where it stands and to define its ideas and programs. He stated that the LC was an open-ended organization made up of intellectual types while other groups are dogmatic. [] continued that the LC should put its ideas into one paper rather than in many

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

as has been the case. "The Third American Revolution" was very much like the programs that came out of the four meetings of the "International Comintern." [] continued that the LC program should understand reality and present direction and a program for a Communist world. According to [], when a group has leaders and a real organization and can call a strike at a precise time, this is a revolutionary time. He stated that there is a considerable difference between a small-scale strike and a mass strike. According to [], a rally or a sit-in which is planned and organized by the LC is a small strike while a mass strike is the continuation of a revolution. The LC must be ready at any moment for a mass strike, and the LC needs organization for a mass strike. [] noted that the LC does not at the present time have the needed ingredients for a mass strike. [] noted that the LC does not at the present time have the needed ingredients for a mass strike. He cautioned against adventurism and noted that when LC attempts for strikes are failures, LC people are "burned" and are not trusted any further by individuals with whom they have worked. [] was critical of the unthinking that has come into school strikes and he said the lack of planning of the school strikes was the reason why there has been no mass strike. [] urged that the situation in SDS be improved.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

[] said that some whites are as dangerous as some blacks who do not have a political policy. He pointed out that there was a need of joining whites and blacks together, and that union members and students must also work together. He stated that if the students work with the union members, the resultant stronger union movement would be a blow to the bosses.

[] complained that students can be as troublesome as trade unionists in a strike. He noted that students might take a building in a school strike, hold the building for the sake of holding it, and then forget their original demands, political ideas, and original reasons for the strike. He complained that many so-called radicals and communists do not understand the transitional situation. According to [], one of the jobs of the LC is to gauge

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

the correct demands applicable to a situation. It is necessary often to increase demands, change the demands, or even compromise the demands.

[] complained that there are today no revolutionary leaders or revolutionary parties in the world. He said the [] type are Mensheviks, that is social Democrats, as opposed to Bolsheviks. These people are dangerous to the movement and have to be destroyed. [] continued that the essential qualities of the SWP (Socialist Workers Party), PLP, and CP (Communist Party) are the same. Those groups believe that each is the only revolutionary party and consider each other competitors. SWP, PLP, and CP are frightened by mass movements and when any of them go into an organization like SDS, they try to wreck SDS because they consider SDS competitive.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b6
b7C

According to [], most left organizations are built on people who came from CP parents. The LC base is very much the same. The LC must face reality and consider whether in a revolution the LC will have the program, leadership, and people to pull through. [] continued that many blacks who live under oppression are able to come out of it as intellectuals are joining the LC. The LC must understand that other blacks either cannot be reached or do not want to work with LC. The LC wants to work with blacks who may be called radicals but are not members of the LC. He said that it is necessary for the LC to show the white working class that they are under the same oppression as the blacks. He further stated that unless the LC can have the white working class take a stand against black oppression, there cannot be a revolution in this country nor will the people be able to relate to a revolution in any other country.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

[] complained that since the Columbia University strike in the spring of 1968, everyone wants to strike in his school, but no one thinks of joining forces.

[] said that the LC must publish its ideas and publish a fundamental program so that others can relate to the LC. He continued that if the LC goes out of the SDS, the LC must wreck and split SDS. He continued that the LC must show SDS that if the LC loses SDS, LC has the better program. [] continued that this is military warfare; the LC must look at its enemies and recognize the enemy's weaknesses and the LC's weaknesses.

At this point [] document entitled "The Third American Revolution (by [], March 20, 1969)" subtitled "Draft Political Resolution, Eastern Regional Conference, March 29-30, 1969," was distributed to those at the conference.

b6
b7C

Copies of this paper were furnished by PH T-1 and PH T-2 and it is set forth as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE THIRD AFRICA REVOLUTION

(E. Marcus-- March 20, 1969)

draft political resolution
Eastern Regional Conference
Philadelphia, March 29-30, 1969

Best Copy Available

1. The past ten months have seen the emergence of a new revolutionary organization from the ranks of mainly left-radical students in this country. Although scarcely a revolutionary mass-ventured party, this growing, open-ended association of political co-thinkers, generally known as the Labor-Committee political tendency, today represents a distinct conception of program, a distinct program and a distinct method of practical work in actual and embryonic mass struggles among oppressed minorities, other wage-earning groups and students.

2. Our attitude toward other groups and individuals on the present left is quite opposite to that of all so-called socialist sects. The sects say: "Submit yourselves to our 'doctrine' and we will permit you to join our tiny group." We say: "If you think you may agree with us in our approach to on-going work, come and work with us as equals. We think our program is correct, ever essentially unshakable. Just that for yourselves through both study and our shared experience in the course of struggles and related work. In general, we see the months ahead as a period of discussions, a period of common experience through alliances in struggle, a period of a sorting-out process through which the potential initiating forces of a new, actually-revolutionary party are drawn together.

3. In this present period, when increasing numbers of groups and individuals throughout the left are being polarized for or against the Labor Committees, it is already time for us to bring together in the form of a single document, a single general political resolution, the most essential features of our revolutionary perspectives, our program, our method of work. Most of what we say in such a document will not be new to those who have regularly studied the issues of the Companion or our other documents. Even so, a general political resolution is necessary at this time: to enable other groups and individuals to know exactly where we stand on the major questions now before us all.

4. For this purpose we emphatically reject the existentialist conception of program presently employed within SDS generally and actually also employed by most so-called socialist sects. The struggle in the U.S. is part of a world struggle. The processes producing the upsurge of oppressed minorities and other radical youth here today are part of the same world-wide processes otherwise producing the May-June 1968 strike in France and related manifestations throughout especially the advanced capitalist sector. The enemy we confront is organized on a world scale. The problems we have to solve here are only national expressions of world-wide problems. What we do today would be only heroic futility at best unless it were deliberately and systematically connected to the establishment of socialist political power in this country within the next decade. So, we develop our program along the lines which would otherwise be dictated by the dialectical method: to find the significance of the particular issues and our definite, particular acts within the whole, actually world-wide process in which the character and significance of the particular, concrete is absolutely and uniquely determined.

5. The main points we have to take into account in such a resolution are as follows. Firstly, in order to situate our concrete work within reality, we have to show how the present world economic situation shapes the objective potential for political mass strikes and--soon enough--actual revolutionary situations throughout all national sub-sectors of the advanced capitalist world. Secondly, we have to define what socialism can and must do to justify its victory in the eyes of the overwhelming majority of the world's population. Thirdly, we must define the practical measures

Best Copy Available

by which we propose to win the masses of oppressed minorities and other wage-earning groups away from their present capitalist ideology to a revolutionary socialist program and political action. Fourthly, starting from the actual situation in which we and our handfuls of potential vanguard allies find ourselves today--as mainly-isolated minorities, out of the 'main stream' of our society's present ideology and practice--how do we propose to create the kind of vanguard organization which is actually capable of leading a socialist transformation during the emerging decade?

I. --The Present World Economic Situation

6. Today, liberal economists continue to babble about the fancied, eternal, miraculous powers of so-called 'built-in stabilizers.' These same liberals are also generally huckstering the amazing virtues of this or that new gadget to be attached to the International Monetary Fund as absolute security against any new depression. Meanwhile, despite the ideological nonsense represented as economics in the university classrooms, and despite all of those built-in stabilizers and gadgets, the world monetary system has experienced, since the autumn of 1967, three monetary crises of exactly the sort that classically precede major depressions. At the present instant, the so-called 'unshakable' system is facing a fourth such monetary crisis, probably more severe than any of the three preceding such shocks.

7. The immediate cause for these successive depression-threats, at three-to-six-month intervals, is a breakdown in the process of U.S.-dominated productive investment in (mainly) western Europe. This investment has been, especially since the beginning of this decade, the main prop for U.S. economic stability at home, and the basis of U.S. prosperity in general during the past quarter-century. The weakening and threatened collapse of that prop now threatens to bring down the whole monetary system.

8. Reduced to essentials, the monetary situation is this. Whenever, as now, the capitalist system fails to expand the number of productive (or, 'blue collar') jobs in useful production sufficiently, it also fails to expand the creation of new real profits at the rate necessary to maintain the general rate of profit. The recent and present diversion of growing proportions of real new capitalist accumulations to such useless purposes as war production, corporate takeovers and sheer paper investments means that a growing mass of useless investments shares out the profits actually produced by a shrinking proportion of useful investments.

9. The background for monetary crises and depressions is this. The value of national currencies is principally determined by the value of such monies as capital. Or, what determines the world-market price for a certain nation's currency is not the amount of gold behind it or the fluctuations in competitive prices of its exports--although these factors may be involved. The price of a nation's currency is principally determined by the relative rate of profit on investments purchased through such currency, or the rate of return on investments in that national sector. The sharp decline in the price of that currency can be prevented only in one of two interrelated ways. Either the capitalists, bankers and government agencies of that nation sharply increase the general rate of profit in that sector or they must devalue the currency. Devaluation, of course, means raising the rate of profit--to foreign investors--by cheapening the price of investments.

10. Such devaluation pressures are mediated in two principal ways. The rate of profit in all national sub-sectors does not fall at a uniform rate, so that the relative value of all major currencies declines, but some currencies are tending to decline more rapidly than others. When this is accompanied by a sharp rise in the rate of useless and speculative investments across national

frontiers, there is an inevitable economic chain-reaction leading toward a new general depression.

11. Because of the present character of the international monetary system under conditions of U.S. domination of the entire capitalist world market, a run against any one national currency tends to set off a run against the major world currency of trade and investment, the U.S. dollar. An initial run of from 2 to 4 billions against the reserves of any European central banking system compels that banking system to begin selling its dollar reserves on the world market, turning a run against the British pound or French franc or so forth into a potential trigger for a 20+ billions run against the U.S. dollar itself.

12. Under these conditions, every capitalist central banker must rush to the aid of the central banker under attack. The economic ruin of any national 'competitor' means pulling the plug on the entire world monetary system and the general, resulting depression and ruin of all capitalist sub-sectors. In return for such aid, this U.S.-dominated cartel of central banks dictates certain policies to the bankers and governments of the currency under attack. These policies are designed to raise the rate of profit in the national sector up toward a level of international parity. It is credit from all central banks plus these profit-increasing anti-labor policies which tend to bring an end to each of the successive waves of crisis recently witnessed.

13. For these reasons, the threat of a new world depression, which appeared in 1964-65, does not take the form of a continuous downhill in any one or several particular national currencies. The shift of speculative capital from concentration in one national sub-sector to other national sub-sectors, and the temporary stabilization of weaker currencies, tends to stop a run on one currency and to shift those same pressures, with increased force, to other currencies. So, the approach of a world depression proceeds in the fashion of 'inco'ing waves. For example, an attack on the British pound. That is stopped by a combination of emergency credits and the anti-labor measures adopted by a Labour government. So, provided that the British situation is actually temporarily stabilized, the pressure shifts to the next currency to take its turn in the barrel, such as de Gaulle's heavy franc. Similarly, a reduction in the crisis-situation confronting the pound and franc, unless the attempted adjustments set off a world depression, must ultimately lead to the development of conditions for a run against the Deutschmark. So, the entire world monetary system tends to collapse ratchet-fashion.

14. Some persons, otherwise known as respectable economists, have suggested that this problem can be prevented by certain technical reforms in the operations of the International Monetary Fund, or by similar measures involving currency swap agreements among central bankers and government treasuries. That such technical 'brilliances' actually accomplish is illustrated in the following way. Suppose that there is a run against the French franc; under proposed 'special drawing rights' or similar agreements, General de Gaulle would instruct the central bankers of Germany, Italy and so forth to crank up their money-printing presses, thus turning the threatened devaluation of the franc into the systematic dilution of every major capitalist currency. Such tricks have been proposed in a typically-empiricist way. On the basis of studies of the 1947-65 period, to concede to the deluded liberal statisticians that such technical procedures would, in fact, have worked quite well during the 1947-65 period. However, under present world monetary conditions such 'cures' are worse than the disease itself--as we may ascertain with greater precision by studying the experience of the German economy under pressures from France in 1923.

15/ Serious imperialist bankers, unlike our ivory-tower academic economists, have demanded more fundamental approaches to the problems at hand. Tossing the follies of John Maynard Keynes into the wastebasket, serious capitalist leaders propose to stabilize the general rate of profit in the only way possible under these conditions: to increase the mass of real profits in each economy

16. The liberal economists' proposals this become more explainable if not less silly. Liberalism is a system of government and philosophy on which the continued importance of these liberals depends. Faced with the impending demise of liberalism itself, the liberals flounder like the last dinosaur, desperately, futilely attempting to convince others--and themselves--that a liberal solution is still possible. This liberalism is a system of government and ideology which capitalists and their intellectual house-slaves developed mainly out of the lessons of the mass working-class struggles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The practical essence of that system is illustrated by the gradual, reluctant capitalist recognition of the legality of trade unions in the advanced capitalist sector. By tying those legalized unions to capitalist political parties--like the Democratic Party in the U.S.A. or the Labour Party of Great Britain--and by doling out selective concessions to labor unions, capitalism has effectively divided trade-unions and similarly co-opted prochoist institutions from each other and from the struggles of the most oppressed layers of working people. An end to this system of concessions, a shift toward anti-union wage-cutting practices, threatens to break the alliance of trade-unionists with their own bureaucrats and with the liberal parties and regimes. That threatens to bring to an end the liberal system as a method of political control of working people, and with that portended replacement of ideologies, such as professors, by old-style unions and scabherders. That makes the liberal economist professors sadder like fools is not a sudden plague of cortical sclerosis among their species, but the increasingly apparent uselessness of their existence--as liberals--to either the capitalists or to the working people.

17. It is not possible, however, for us to forecast, on strictly-
economic grounds, whether any particular monetary crisis will
necessarily set off a new world depression. The timing of a new
depression is mainly a political question. If the central bankers
and governments bungle in face of a severe monetary crisis, as they
did in early 1968, a depression could easily follow. Or, as France
illustrates, the refusal of working people to endure the wage-
cutting necessary to stabilize the economic situation puts the rul-
ers into an extremely precarious economic situation. It is not ec-
onomics per se that determines the course of economic history, but
the effect, in the domain of economic relations, of the actions
taken by classes in response to the urgent demands posed in the
economic process.

18. While the depression itself is a major strategic question, we concentrate our analysis on other features of the underlying economic and political situation. We acknowledge and warn that the ruling circles will tend to 'go over' under actual depression conditions; unlike non-serious 'socialists,' we do not brush aside that question. However, masses of people are not being presently moved toward political action by either an actual depression or a consciousness of its imminence. It is the reactions of the ruling circles to a deepening monetary crisis and the resulting actions against the working people which tend to throw sections of working people into political opposition to present regimes, and which creates the general social conditions for recurring waves of political mass strikes.

19. The first general task of socialism is to prevent fascism. As we have already stated: In the present situation, the liberal political machines (like the Democratic and Republican parties in this country) are simultaneously losing their usefulness to both capitalists and working people. They fail to respond effectively

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

to demands for meaningful concessions by oppressed minorities and other working people generally. Yet, because these political machines are evolved to co-opt, the pressures of working people cause these machines to vacillate in the process of implementing anti-labor programs demanded by capitalists' urgent self-interests. Furthermore, even among the ranks of the ruling layer, the liberal political machines become a means for sabotage of self-interested capitalist policies by the more cretinous layer of small capitalists and midwestern conservative populists. The growing discrepancy between traditional liberal definitions of national self-interest and current regimes' performance evokes an accelerating loss of the moral authority of liberalism and government among all popular layers, especially among the youth. However, since a capitalist minority can rule an advanced country only through some popular political machine, the emptied husks of the Democratic and Republican parties can not be simply replaced by nightsticks and bayonets. Nightsticks and bayonets are manipulated by masses of individuals recruited from popular layers, and thus must themselves be politically-controlled through a political machine. It is this predicament that impels prudent capitalists to consent to rub shoulders and share profits with gutter-scum of the Hermann Goering type. The capitalists' desperate need to find some popular-based political machine to replace the useless liberal system impels them to ~~over~~ overcome their own personal nausea and accept a modern fascist movement, as they adopted Hitler and Mussolini in the past. The fascists will inevitably be invited to govern throughout the present advanced capitalist sector--unless a socialist revolution intervenes to prevent that.

20. Taking present developments over a period of approximately a decade or less, either socialism or fascism is the order of day. There is not 'middle ground,' no easy liberal or other reformist alternative.

21. The cause of this advancing shift in political temper of the present age within the advanced capitalist sector is not the result of any sudden transition from prosperity to imminent misery. Except for the corporations who have enjoyed unprecedented profits during the past quarter century, and a minority of the capitalist-world population which has been fully-employed, the majority of the capitalist world's population has suffered ever-deepening relative misery since 1913. Since 1946, for example, the average material conditions of life have been systematically worsened among 1.5 billions imperialist subjects below the tropic of Cancer. In the same recent period, even approximately half of the U. S. population itself has descended into material conditions of life below the level required for employable labor in the kinds of industries created by modern technology. Half of the U. S. population itself has been tugged for the human scrap-heap.

22. The politics of the past quarter-century's limited prosperity have been this. Because of the enormous concentration of the world's wealth and military-logistical resources in the hands of the advanced capitalist sector, the liberal co-optation of large proportions of wage-earners in that sector into concession-oriented liberal political machines has enabled capitalism to subjugate the enormous masses of oppressed in the semi-colonial and advanced sectors alike.

23. The basis for continued political hegemony of this kind is now being undermined by the elimination of the concessions-system. What is distinctly different today is the increasing estrangement of large sections of the children of wage-earners and even trade-unionists themselves from the liberal system. If the trade-unionists of this country, for example, are to succeed in even merely defending their trade-union interests and wages, from wage-taxation, inflation and anti-labor laws, they must begin to make common cause with large numbers of students and the most oppressed minorities. Otherwise, they will lack the political muscle (in totality) to even force concessions from the employers and state. However, if trade-unionists are to actually gain the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

support of students and oppressed minority groups, they must begin to struggle in behalf of the most urgent material and related demands of those potential allies. Similarly, student and oppressed-minority groups, if they are not to be isolated and crushed, must come to agreement on a common program of struggle with trade-unionists. It is only less-immediately-apparent, but nonetheless true, that a similar relationship exists between the struggle in this country and all other countries. Thus, the breakdown of liberalism impels, the previously-co-opted layers toward alliances with the super-exploited and oppressed, around programs which must necessarily propose to solve the accumulated, aggravated conditions of impoverishment which have persisted since 1913.

24. So, the very process of day-to-day struggles of trade-unionists, oppressed minorities and students in this period demands a program which will simultaneously meet the main needs of all three potentially-allied groups. It must be a program which defends the wage-rates, job-security and so forth of trade-unionists and which also provides housing, educational opportunities, productive employment and trade-union-level wages for oppressed minorities as a whole. Not token defense for some trade-unionists or token material and related concessions for just some portions of the oppressed. The policies of 'trade-union only,' 'student only,' and 'black only' demands and programs are all absolutely bankrupt and counter-revolutionary. are programs which absolutely guarantee the crushing defeat of all three main layers. Defeat not only because potential allies fail to create a unified political striking-force, but because the ruling circles are not so stupid that they will not hesitate to encourage 'my-group only' programs and demands to set one section of the working class against the other.

25. This is not preclude independent caucuses and related organizations of trade-unionists as trade-unionists, students, and oppressed-minority groups. The unity of class forces can not be created by decree; it must be developed in the course of the struggle. The difference of utmost importance here is to distinguish between those who struggle to bring these forces together in common struggles and those government political agents and their dupes who work in our midst for the enemy--those stooges of capitalist oppression who attempt to keep the various sections of the struggle permanently and organizationally divided. They who serve the ruling class by setting working people to compete in struggles against one another rather than against the ruling class.

26. So, the necessary programs are defined in terms of the necessary alliances of youth and trade-unionists with oppressed minorities and the alliance of the struggles in the advanced sector to those in the semi-colonial sector.

27. Against an approximate 900 billions annual Gross National Product in the U.S.A., some official sources estimate the cost of correcting poverty here at approximately 1.5 trillions. That is an amount approximately equal to the present total U.S. public and private debt, and also approximately equal to the total U.S. expenditures for war during the past quarter-century. Actually, if we also take into account the related problems of industrial and related obsolescence and decay, the poverty-and-decay deficit in the U.S. alone is closer to 2 trillions.

28. Adding to U.S. output that of Western Europe, Japan and so forth, we may be momentarily dismayed to discover how many this total production is beside the approximate 25 trillions relative deficit in means of production and human existence below the Tropic of Cancer. In summation, only a vast and rapid extension of the productive forces in the advanced sector as a whole can be in to meet the challenge of poverty and oppression in both advanced and semi-colonial sectors.

29. It is not difficult to illustrate the kinds of practical methods by which these problems can actually be solved. Taking just the U.S. war-material production sub-sector, we discover that this involves about 45 billions annually, or approximately the means for producing sufficient new plant and equipment to create 4-6

millions new productive jobs ('blue collar' jobs) each year. Comparing such uses of this technologically-advanced sector with present levels of gross annual expenditure for plant and equipment (60-70 billions) and relative stagnation in productive employment, no one should be astonished to learn that such conversions would yield a 20-25% rate of growth in national real output. This, of course, is by no means the limit of our potential for industrial-expansion rates. About half of the present U.S. is used up on various forms of waste, redundancy and obsolete practices--for example, the bigness of government and corporate bureaucracies. This present waste represents for us a large reservoir of productive labor and material potential to be employed in industrial development. Under a program of socialist industrialization, the U.S. sector could readily attain--within a reasonable period for conversion to new directions--as high as a 50% annual real growth in output.

30. This could not be, of course, a national development process. Even a fifteen-cent cup of coffee served in the U.S. today depends upon a world-wide network in the division of productive labors. U.S. levels of technology depends upon this division of labor to the extent that it could not be maintained in a population of less than 2 billions persons. Furthermore, the necessary further development of technology will require an expansion in the extent and variety of this world division of labor. Therefore, to speak of socialist industrialization of the U.S. economy implies the use of U.S. and Western European capital goods (for example) to raise the level of existence and productive employment throughout the world. In order to make this program effective, this includes the supply of capital for accelerated industrial development to the peoples of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China, Cuba, Vietnam and so forth. In fact, the rate at which technology can advance in the U.S. itself depends upon raising the level of material existence and productivity in Latin American, Africa and Asia.

31. That such possibilities presently exist and that similar possibilities have existed for so much of the past quarter-century is an immediate and sufficient demonstration of the bankruptcy of capitalism as a system and the absolute urgency of capitalism's replacement by a system of socialist industrialization on a world scale.

32. Such a program, socialist industrialization, is to be placed --and to place us--in the position of sharpest contrast and opposition to most of what passes for 'socialist program' among the world's 'left' today. The sects, for example, more or less content themselves with un-thought-out pro-chiist immediate demands and a general, merely-ecchastical faith in the ultimate 'Second Coming of Lenin.' Certain radical-liberal cretins even reject material demands--despite a 30 trillions murderous deficit in the capitalist world today--arguing from the vantage-point of some psychotic cloud that this is already a 'post-industrial society,' in which material demands are irrelevant. We have also certain thinly-disguised (at most) government political agents and their running-dogs, like the so-called 'black cultural nationalists,' who propose to simply tax white wage-earners a little more to provide token hand-outs for themselves and a few of their duped followers. It goes without saying that such projects, which refuse to attack the capitalist system, will provide barely enough drivings from Rockefeller's tables to even buy off the government agents and stooges--leaving the mass of, for example, the black oppressed to stand in the streets admiring the success of the new 'black capitalist' store owner, or to suffer evictions by 'black capitalist' slum-lords, who use black police to evict black oppressed from the familiar, older, more-crowded slums.

III. -- Socialist Consciousness

33. Under all circumstances of life under capitalism--except one--the working class and the oppressed minorities have nothing but some form of capitalist ideology. Only fools speak of working-class consciousness under conditions of mere trade-union struggles, or "red" black working-class consciousness in the militant posturing and empty mean-sounding jive of local community group leaders organized by government political agents for program conceived by the domestic equivalent of the CIA. The basis for capitalist ideology among working people generally is located in the kinds of parochial organizations which workers and oppressed minorities ordinarily join--trade unions, local church groups, political machines--to further their immediate personal self-interests as they mistakenly understand those self-interests. So, under normal capitalist conditions, the subjects of capitalist government are lined up competitively against one another in struggles aimed mostly at getting one's own little group first in line for some piece of concessionable from employers or government agencies. It is this form of parochial organization which determines the mere working people ordinarily think.

34. In order to change the way in which these same people think it is necessary to change the way in which they are organized. Some fools imagine that 'local workers' control' or 'community control' is somehow an advance toward socialist consciousness, when, in fact, such forms of struggle are in effect counterrevolutionary, as they channel radicalism not into socialist world-outlooks, but into only a new and more vicious form of syndicalist consciousness, a syndicalist anti-socialist ideology. To produce the basis for socialist consciousness, it is absolutely essential to subordinate local trade unions, local community groups, and so forth to a common organization which directly represents all layers of working people and their allies. In order for working people to overcome their presently-characteristic swinishness toward others of the same class, it is essential that the class be organized as a class--or, what Marxists describe as the class-for-itself.

35. This change in the organization of the class can be brought into being in only one way--through the political mass strike. As trade-unionists and others discover that their organizations are no longer sufficient to win their urgent demands, they are compelled--as we have noted before--to seek broader alliances, even out of an initially-swinish self-interest. By so getting on the same side of the political struggle with workers from other unions, with oppressed and super-exploited, with students, they are creating a new kind of organization, and a new social relationship within the class, and under conditions of intensive general social ferment and personal involvement. The approximations of the class-for-itself which it is thus possible to establish can therefore be made credible to trade-unionists and others as a higher form of organization, commanding workers' primary organizational loyalties, above trade unions, local community groups, and so forth. This new relationship among members of the class is the objective basis for actual working-class consciousness.

36. This principle, which has been and can be demonstrated in every previous revolutionary period and in even the embryonic mass strikes we experience around some campuses now, is an empirically-demonstrable feature of Marx's most fundamental discovery: the social nature of the production and continuing determination of individual human consciousness. Individual man's knowledge and world-outlook are determined by his social practice--a phrase often repeated around left circles but almost never understood. That is, by the way individual man mediates his individual existence and sense of personal identity. The kinds of social formations, such as trade-unions, on which he immediately depends, and to which he therefore subordinates his consciousness, are the more-or-less determining regulator of the way he defines his self-interest. As long as the worker sees such particular--parochialist--groups as

to which he belongs as competitors of other organizations of the working-class and its allies, as long as he belongs to groups lined up demand goodies from capitalist employers and government agencies in this way, the individual worker's consciousness necessarily tends to have that swinish quality we encounter among most members of the population at present. It is only as such workers--and their allies--are compelled to seek their self-interests and find their social identity in mass organizations which also represent minorities, students and other workers, that their social practice and consciousness is qualitatively re-oriented to serve the common interests of the majority of society. Thus, we regard local community control and local workers' control as reactionary to the extent that they are advanced as political solutions to the problems of life in a period of conjunctural social crisis--however purportedly 'socialist' may be the stated intentions of the poor fool who proposes such pro-capitalist recipes. We do not, of course, demand the dissolution of community groups, and so forth, but only the reactionary filth of those who regard such groupings as anything but the typical forms of workers' life under capitalist, as anything but the kind of social formation on which normally swinish world-outlooks of working people are based.

37. In order for such mass organizations to come into being under objective conditions of political mass strikes, it is absolutely essential that the fragmented constituents of such forces be brought together consciously, that is through programs which give practical expression and conscious form to the common interests of the class and its allies in terms of the leading issues of that situation. Such a program, which must provide a scientifically-practicable employment of existing productive forces, can not possibly occur spontaneously. It must be developed and introduced to the struggle by a layer of professional intellectuals. Not necessarily just university-trained revolutionary intellectuals, but the movement-trained 'organic intellectuals' of every section of the class forces. It is this tiny fraction of the class, a layer which has mastered the necessary science for its work, which has actually analyzed the existing economy and its socialist potentials, and which has developed on such foundations a programmatic solution which is both practicable and in the common interests of all sections of working people and their allies--it is this layer which provides the indispensable catalyst of mass organization and socialist consciousness. It is as mass organizations are evolved around such programs that socialist consciousness for the first time penetrates growing proportions of the mass forces.

38. There is, in sum, a reciprocity between the ability of working people to accept and understand a Marxist program, a program which makes mass organization possible, and the emergence of corresponding forms of mass struggle themselves. In the process of propagandizing, agitating and organizing for such a program under objective conditions favoring mass organization, the revolutionary cadre-force combines two elements, the objective social potential and its conscious correlative, to create mass organization and socialist consciousness among the majority of working people. No matter that working people are normally hostile to 'outside agitators' and their programs. Under appropriate conditions of struggle and through experience of mass struggles, the 'human nature' of millions of people can be abruptly transformed to win them to socialism and socialist program even more fervently than they may have adhered to 'anti-communism' years, months or even days before. In that aspect of Marxian sociology lies the science of socialist revolution.

IV.-- The Political Mass Strike

39. The inability of the masses to win significant concessions through ordinary or otherwise bourgeois forms of petition, demonstration and strikes under emerging conditions tends to inhibit those struggles or to frustrate those forces experiencing futility. Under such conditions, the unsatisfied discrepancy between

lates as social tinder, awaiting only appropriate sparks to create broad social conflagrations. There is, of course, an unevenness in the accompanying process, a continually alternating ebb and flow in the potential for mass strikes and demonstrations, so that what might seem sufficient to evoke the broadest response may fail at one instant while a seemingly trivial issue and mild confrontation may set off the most widespread eruptions at other moments. Until the masses of working people and their allies develop a new kind of network of organized relations, it remains extremely difficult to gauge this potential precisely. For this reason, it appears to the observer that political mass strikes occur spontaneously or as an outgrowth simply of certain 'provocations.'

40. In its highest state of development, the political mass strike is the means by which a popular majority takes political power in its own interests and name. Even effective guerrilla warfare--to distinguish it from ill-conceived attempts to start guerrilla struggles without regard to strategic considerations of place and time--is a special form of the political mass strike. Effective guerrilla warfare depends, as the Chinese correctly emphasize, on the same definite relationship of vanguard to mass as the urban mass strike, and upon the same general social conditions we have already identified as pre-conditions for the urban political mass strike.

41. At its highest stage, a political mass strike is the normal form of the planned political seizure of power, a planning which depends upon the organic fusion of vanguard cadres with every major section of the popular forces involved. Other mass-strike manifestations, which may occur with greater or lesser apparent 'spontaneity,' such as the Columbia strike, the Philadelphia 'Science Center' struggle, Bay Area strikes, are properly the training ground in which socialist cadres are tempered and most rapidly multiplied. In a period like the present, some form of the political mass strike is the persistent contingency toward which revolutionary cadres are working in the every-day practice of propaganda, agitation and organizing. And, in the several days or more of each such upsurge, more is learned, more is tested than in even months or years of other kinds of work.

42. We have already stipulated that the immediate basis for actual and embryonic mass strikes at present is the discrepancy between normal expectations and results. Decent housing, educational opportunities, improvements in real income, job-security, meaningful employment, and so forth. The revolutionary does not need to 'instruct' masses of people concerning these goals, or in the art of stating these demands in a louder voice or to the accompaniment of more obscene militant gestures and language. That the masses lack is knowledge of the means by which to satisfy the demands. That is key to the revolutionary's role. The revolutionary's task is to competently stipulate what specific resources must be appropriated to accomplish specific things in a specific way. Furthermore, the revolutionary must develop those programs in a way which unites the broadest-possible variety and number of working people and their allies in support of the indicated struggles. There is a 'military' aspect to the specific demands proposed. That is, the revolutionary must always gauge the demands immediately set forth against the estimated political muscle of the forces which can probably be brought into support of strike action, carefully distinguishing between immediate and educational demands. The revolutionary also works to organize for the struggle, so that, although he or she may be uncertain as to the timing of strike action, he is both moving organized forces in that direction and the vanguard forces are prepared to act immediately and decisively the instant the contingency becomes either actuality or immediate potentiality.

43. It is inevitable that political mass strikes in this period will tend to include trade-union struggles--as was the case in the Berkeley campus and San Francisco State struggles. Therefore, in

during the course of political mass strikes particular unions, as segments of such collective actions, may sign contracts and otherwise seem to behave as in an ordinary trade-union strike. Despite such features, a political mass strike can not be treated tactically as an ordinary trade-union struggle. We have a lesson on that in the recent Philadelphia "Science Center" struggle, where black government agents and white Menshevik stooges led a majority of McCarthyite liberals into a bankrupt, sell-out policy of treating that action as the 'student power' equivalent of a simple trade-union strike. We do not propose to commit such crimes; whoever errs on this point in a mass strike contributes to a disaster. Where a trade-union struggle ordinarily involves a stoppage of production by limited forces, as hostage for concessions, the strength of a political strike lies entirely in its tendency and potential to spread to new, broader forces and to escalate its demands as those forces grow. It is this feature of the mass strike that impels employers and government agencies to concede certain immediate demands now as, from their standpoint, the cheapest way out of the situation. It is that internal logic of the political mass strike which gives it the power to obtain concessions where no ordinary, or parochialist form of strike action will succeed at all.

44. Whether a mass strike can win its specific demands--of that stage of its development--depends on the extent to which its potential to spread and escalate is being realized. This demands that the program be sufficiently open-ended and broadly-unifying to potentially-attract an almost-indefinite number of new allies to the struggle. Secondly, the vanguard within the strike action must be constantly working to bring in potentially-allied forces, organizing them, developing the program in terms which will cement their sense of common-interest with the forces previously engaged.

45. We must not assume that government political agencies of the "CIA" type are unaware of this form of struggle. At Columbia, government political agent Dr. Kenneth C. Clark, the nation's leading and perhaps most talented enemy of black oppressed with a black skin of his own, intervened to split off a group of black militants from the main strike body, attempting thereby to break the links between the Columbia strikers and Harlem. Clark, who is one of the leading inventors of "por. kehob cultural nationalist" arguments, used such rhetoric on those black militants, and, the instant he succeeded, the police invaded to "bust" the strike. At Philadelphia, we also saw black-faced and white-skinned-liberal government agents brought in for exactly the same purpose with essentially the same ruling-class democratic arguments and programs: to attempt to prevent the radical students from allying directly with West Philadelphia high-school youth and other slum-system victims, and to deny black oppressed an actual voice in getting their own housing.

46. It would also be a sad blunder to imagine that political mass strikes should not, must not aim at concrete concessions. Fools and renegades of the Mark Rudd variety make themselves enemies of students, working people and oppressed minorities generally precisely by insisting that strike-action is a method of "educational confrontation," a line of reasoning which was first popularized by fascist theoretician George Sorel. Strike actions around merely "impossible" demands we leave to such fools as the ultra-left sects. The educational value of a mass strike method is located in its use to gain definite concessions which can not be obtained by other means. Admittedly, the revolutionary always lays before the masses his proposals to escalate the demands, provided sufficient forces come over, and also states clearly why--for tactical reasons--the immediate demands of the struggle have been delimited to those in reach of actually-potential forces at hand. Any other approach is that of the mere adventurer or faker.

47. We must never imagine that a political mass strike is an action of a formless mass. It depends, even more than an ordinary trade-union strike, upon a quasi-military depth of organization, a

quality we must always seek to establish from the start. Otherwise the strike becomes the play round of police provocateurs, student and lumber anarchist adventurers and similar odious types. The tactical decisions of the leadership ought to depend upon the most precise and accurate estimation of the temper and other relevant circumstances of the strike forces--morale, material strength, level of political consciousness, etc. This is not possible without a fairly high degree of centralized organization. Furthermore, it is of the utmost importance not to permit an estrangement of the consciousness of the participating masses from the policy-making of the strike leadership--it is imperative to make every participant as much as possible a conscious participant in the formulation of tactical and other policy decisions; otherwise, the consciousness of the participants can not be advanced. The necessary state of organization is principally attained by a policy of forming a central strike committee constituted on the basis of equal representation for all forces actively committed to the strike's policy and actions. The natural and healthy desire of participants to win their due representation under such circumstances impels them to organize themselves, to hold their delegated representatives accountable and for they themselves to carefully scrutinize every tactical and related question posed as a matter of differences within the central strike leadership. Thus, it should be evident, that such organization is not a matter of some liberal ideal, but the essential means for creating conscious participation of every strike-supporter in the formulation of policy, the means for developing the rudiments of socialist consciousness in the mass.

48. Actual and embryonic mass strikes can not be protracted indefinitely. Misleaders who attempt to simply keep masses of people in the streets indefinitely are working in the enemies' interests. (The performance of right-wing windbags in the Philadelphia 'Science Center' struggle, with their constant plenary session charades, are thus akin to the parliamentary cretins of union and Communist parties and to anarchist muddleheads.) Once a mass strike has reached the limits of its outward expansion for that time, its energy is sapped. Delivery of concessions by the enemy also tends to dissipate the strike's motion. The ability to draw in new layers depends, obviously, on the previous state of organization, experience and leadership within peripheral forces. These considerations the revolutionary must take into account, guiding the way he struggles to obtain definite immediate strike goals, as distinguished from the further demands he advances as a matter of education, as a contingency-proposal or as general preparation of broader forces for the next struggle. It must be understood that the revolutionary process involves successive waves of mass strikes up to the point that socialist political power becomes an imminent potentiality.

49. A political mass strike may, of course, fail to win its immediate demands. For example, again, the Philadelphia 'Science Center' struggle, where the right-wingers succeeded in selling-out the struggle. But, the Labor Committee in Philadelphia was not discredited by that. Exactly the contrary. The Philadelphia Labor Committee did not lose because the sell-out demonstrated that the strike could have been won had the Labor Committee policy been followed. The Labor Committee demonstrated what was to many participants and observers a new, more effective method of struggle. Thus, the results of the strike demonstrated--despite the sell-out--that what was required was larger forces, better organized, to ensure that next time there would be sufficient cadres adequately situated to sweep the Mensheviks, black-skinned government agents and other scoundrels out of any position of influence. He can be defeated principally--if we act correctly--because the enemy and his agents disguised as radicals have at that instant a more favorable balance of forces. Even so, provided that we proceed correctly, even such defeats become the process of preparing the basis for victories and for creating the initiating forces of a revolutionary party and movement.

50. The general objectives of our mass-strike perspectives and work are therefore summarized as follows. Firstly, through appropriate programmatic orientations, to draw students, oppressed minorities and layers of other wage-earners into common struggles of this sort in place of futile parochialist struggles. Secondly, to demonstrate through such experiences this alternative method for winning even urgent immediate concessions and thus to recruit layers of the working-class and its allies to the socialist programmatic world-outlook and method of struggle. Thirdly, in this way to lay the basis for and to create a mass revolutionary party organically-fused with all main layers of the class and its allies. Finally, as every political mass strike--actual or embryonic--is a rehearsal for the socialist transformation, to imbue the revolutionary cadres and their collaborators with the personal temper and lessons of struggle necessary to the establishment of socialist political power.

Best Copy Available

V. -- Concrete Program

51. The task of the socialist in every struggle is to provide a link between immediate demands and the program of socialist industrialization. This is accomplished by approaching the immediate issues of life more or less according to the following rules of thumb. (1) To always advance the minimum income of working people and their allies up towards the level required by modern labor-power using modern technology. (2) To defend the institutions through which working people and their allies defend their material conditions of life, such as trade unions. If a certain union is unsuitable, to replace it with a more suitable union, but never to permit workers or their allies to be left without an organized institution through which to defend their immediate interests. (3) To specify productive-job-creation as the principled and principal means for solving material needs. (4) To oppose the method of solving some workers' needs by taxing the incomes of other workers, and to constantly select some concrete form of capitalists' income or other capitalist funds as the practical resource for providing productive employment and rising standards of workers' income. To concentrate, in particular, on those capitalist incomes and funds not presently being used for some useful productive purpose, such as landlords' income, financiers' porkbarrels and so forth.

52. Such concrete programs, combined with the mass-struggle social orientation, represent what we identify for convenience as the transitional programmatic method. Thereby, every mass struggle is a struggle employing a definite method, such that every struggle, whatever particular concessions it gains, is also a demonstration of the need for socialist industrialization and an advance toward actual socialist industrialization as our task of political power.

VI. -- The Revolutionary Party

53. Since the French general strike of last May and June, 1968, with its echoes all over Europe and reflections of the same social seismic process in the U.S.A. itself, there is no reason for sane men to doubt that we are already in a general pre-revolutionary situation throughout the advanced capitalist sector. This is a circumstance mediated by the economic-political conditions we have already identified, and which gives final vindication to our analysis of those conditions.

54. Unfortunately, as France of 1968 also illustrates, there are presently no significant revolutionary leadership forces organized in any part of the advanced capitalist sector. No actual revolutionary forces in a position of potential hegemony over the mass movement's upsurges. The mass Communist parties of Western Europe are at best social-democratic parties modelled after the 1907-14 German Social-Democracy, complete with a dominant, opportunist 'General Trade Union Commission' and fittings of 'parliamentary cretinism.' The principal exceptions to this are the Com-

munist parties of England and the U.S.A.; whose political condition demands a language of analysis not suitable to public print.

55. After the Communist parties, the next false pretender to revolutionary leadership is found among various shades of student and slum anarchism, dominant in the French radical youth, supplanting under a thin veneer of pseudo-Marxism in one leading layer of German SDS, and infecting large proportions of declassed suburbanite students in and around certain groups within SDS in the U.S.A. This miserable layer, which can not be excelled in blaming the French Communist party for betrayal of the 1968 general strike, openly sabotaged every effort to create a centralized mass leadership for the forces in motion there, placing anarchist 'anti-elitist' principles above the urgent interests of masses of working people. This layer is unfortunately infested with the same various student-anarchist, populist and related types who, in previous periods, turned up in a political crisis as the left-wing of the German and Italian fascist movements, thus representing a social tendency far more hideous in its implications than any number of Communist opportunists.

56. Next in numerical size is an aggregation of infantile sects, typified by the SWP-YSA and PLP in this country. Admitting the sundry doctrinal and related differences among such political shopkeepers, they all represent nonetheless an essentially identical social tendency. Their doctrinal differences are, for this purpose, of slight importance, which is to emphasize a more than accidental kinship of such organizations to certain tiny evangelical protestant sectlets. They combine a brand difference concerning the rituals to invoke a "Second Coming of Lenin: with a daily practice which, apart from ritual genuflections before 'sacred writings,' is the sects' peculiar abstentionist or opportunist conception of the best pitch for winning more members and otherwise collecting more political rate-receipts for one or another miserable little organization. Inevitably, as Lenin correctly warned, small-group 'bolshhevik discipline,' has led to nothing but 'phrasemongering and clowning.' What concerns us here is not, however, these sundry exotic features of the groups involved. The practical effect of these sects is this. Proceeding from their delusion, that theirs is the only 'true' repository of the 'divine word,' they commit themselves to sabotage every effort to create an actual revolutionary party, and consequently see a threat to be destroyed in every expression of that mass-struggle orientation by which an actual mass revolutionary party is created.

57. The fourth layer to be considered in this review is a variety of potential revolutionary leaders principally found among the children of former or present Communist party members. They represent a vital link of the present to the revolutionary past. By recognizing their parents' mistakes without also despising their parents' revolutionary commitment, they preserve the vital continuity of the movement. In the process of liberating themselves from the errors of its past. Unlike the anarchists, whose only historical act is to urinate upon their parents' graves. It is upon such young communists and their immediate collaborators that we mainly depend to create revolutionary parties in the brief time still available to us for that purpose.

58. On the section of the North American continent north of the Mexican border--where we are immediately concerned--there are only groups like the Labor Committees and like the Black Panthers. That is, groups who may not presently be part of the Labor Committees or the Black Panthers, but who share with us either a working-class revolutionary social tendency or are intellectuals with a working-class political orientation.

59. To build the revolutionary mass vanguard party urgently wanted in this country, we have to first understand what such a party represents. In broad terms, a revolutionary party is simply an independent political caucus, organized around its own definite revolutionary program, within a mass movement of working people and their allies. It qualifies as such a party by its position of organic

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

left-wing leadership within a majority of the main sections of the class and its allies. That is, it has a 'base,' so to speak in major trade unions, major sections of the organized and semi-organized struggles of oppressed minorities and the ranks of radical students. It qualifies itself as a leadership not only on the basis of its thus-representative composition, but by winning significant layers of the mass movement to general, broad agreement with its program. Such a party provides a link between each major section of the class forces and all other major sections. It is a vanguard of the class-for-itself, constituted around a program which actually expresses the historic tasks of socialist power in that period of struggle.

60. Our general purpose is to create the basis for forming such a mass party through our present programmatic intervention in actual, embryonic and potential mass struggles. The path to such accomplishments, starting from our immediate actual situation, may be summarily-described as a matter of three interrelated tasks of approximately-equal importance. (1) To strengthen the extent and unity of groups like the Labor Committee throughout the movement. (2) To strengthen the independent revolutionary organizations of black and other oppressed-minority layers. (3) To develop revolutionary caucuses from the ranks of white wage-earners. The interrelation of these tasks is expressed by alliances for and in mass struggles. The conditions for building a revolutionary party from such constituents is the testing of program through the process of struggle and the success of these three constituents as allies in bringing together in common struggle representative proportions of the social layers in which they immediately work.

61. A special, key task in the American situation--to use 'American' in what our Canadian and Latin American brothers and sisters regard as its chauvinistic sense--is the alliance of white and black revolutionaries. Although it might be argued that because of the small size of the black oppressed minority a majority of working people can be assembled outside its ranks, there is another feature of the process which makes the role of black revolutionaries decisive. Since socialist consciousness involves the establishment of class-for-itself relations between the organized and most-oppressed sectors of the working-class, the U.S. worker can not --because of the historically-determined conditions in this country-- become socialist except by settling his relationship to black working people in a socialist, class-for-itself way. The alliance of black revolutionaries with white is the indispensable seed without which a revolutionary relationship among the white and black working class mass can not follow.

62. It is, finally, on this general basis that we now turn, to the immediate concrete tasks of preparing the way for and effecting a socialist transformation to socialist industrialization in both the United States and, of course, the world.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

There was then a break for dinner and for a study of document. Following dinner there was a discussion of paper and although the paper was approved by a vote of those present, [] appeared quite upset. [] said that there is a slopiness of LC's understanding and approach to the mass strike. He stated that the LC must build a revolutionary party and must come to terms with blacks and other groups and that the blacks and other groups must know what the LC is.

[] said that the people from New York City had read and discussed [] paper, but the people from Philadelphia and others who have not read the paper need to study and discuss it.

b6
b7C

A subsequent vote on [] paper, which resulted in a vote of approval, was called for by [], the chairman of the sessions.

[], Washington, D. C., and University of Maryland, stated that he had written a paper entitled "Some Proposals on Labor Committee's Strategy for 1969." PH T-1 and T-2 furnished copies of the [] document, which is set forth as follows:

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SOME PROPOSALS ON LABOR-COMMITTEE STRATEGY FOR 1969~~I. National Situation in the Next Six Months

The following proposals for Labor Committee strategy are based on the assumption that, in light of his past and present performance, Nixon and his administration will take no real initiative in anything. Nixon seems committed to the true conservative philosophy of sit tight, stick your head in the sand, and your troubles will go away.

Specifically, Nixon can be expected to deal out more of the same on the economy and Vietnam, his two big problems. Moderately rapidly rising taxes, unemployment and inflation will be the results of this extrapolation of late Johnson policies. But these taxes will not be enough to really give even a breathing spell to the economy--something which would require radically higher social taxes (similar to Rocky's New York budget). Therefore, we can expect over the next six or so months a continuation of decline in real wages, now combined with an increase of perhaps 1-1.5% unemployment and a high probability of a crash after that. (It seems to me very unlikely that such a crash could be avoided by some last minute reshuffling of policies after a major crisis--after four-six months more of Nixon, capitalist confidence will be so low as to make survival of another crisis implausible.)

On Vietnam, again Nixon inherits Johnson's last rationalization of a bad situation, and again he has decided to stick with them. Here the result is simple--after a period of patience by late spring or during the summer, more and more people will again start feeling angry about the war. Disgust with the "endless war" will grow and will now be overwhelmingly dovish as the simplest way out.

A. Working-class Response

The response of the working class to these policies will be a complete lack of confidence in the Nixon administration and a great intensification in the present strike wave. Paradoxically a continuation of the exact same policies will quickly cause a much worse situation and the obdurate union was started on June of 1968 will be converted to a flood tide. This is evident even now as strikes sweep from Yankee Stadium to the West Virginia mines. Militantly, duration and number of strikes will grow. The repeated failure of most of these strikes as well as the obvious similarity of situations in other countries will lead to a far greater interest on the part of working people in broad political questions. Workers will be almost demanding of anyone who wishes to talk to them a plan for really solving socially immediate problems. Localism will be tending to spontaneously break down. The mine strike is obviously the first example of the spread of the general-wildcat to the U.S. in recent years.

On the other hand, frustrated capitalists like Rockefeller will begin to promote anti-syndicalist formations among newly radicalized workers. Anti-syndicalist and anti-Marxist radicals will undoubtedly be subsidized. It seems probable that these will not come at the start, even primarily from student ranks. (The reason for this will follow.) The syndicalist general strike will be put in opposition to the syndicalist mass strike.

B. The Effect On One Student Left

The evolution of the student left will be, in the next half year, an extrapolation of some current trends and a reversal of others. We should note that, unlike its detonator role in the anti-war movement, the student left has lagged increasingly behind the mood of both the working class and the majority of students. The left is therefore not directly affected by world events but rather by their reflection in the attitudes of masses of people. This opportunistic tendency is shown in the trailing of SDS chapters after the closest radical-acting groups. The lower ~~and~~ the overt unrest in their milieu, the more easily swayed and more parochially-minded leftish students become. The collapse of the anti-war movement increased this parochialism and aversion to dealing in mass afshion with major social questions. The present wave of student militancy over predominately restructuring and black culturist-nationalist demands indicates two things. First, that the latent militancy in the campuses was greater than most SDSers think. Second, that localist demands and on-campus demonstrations get nowhere.

These demonstrations and sds's present orientation towards racism on campus as a issue are a result of two cross-currents. One is the ebb, since May-June, of revolutionary activity and the other, the underlying floss tide of a sharpening political-economic crisis. The schizoid nature of SDS can only be explained in these terms. The underlying current has caused SDS to give more and more lip-service to the working class as the revolutionary force, worker-student alliances, etc., while at the same time pushing practical action around an issue which does not contact working people at all-- racism on campus and, in particular, black studies. This latter tendency is due ot the lack of overt movement and the superficial ebb in working class militancy. PL is of course ideally suited to these conditions, being schizoid itself--working class is rhetoric and opportunist in practice.

But, from the foregoing analysis, we can expect an increase in militancy which will convert the ebb into a flood tide like that of last spring, except larger and more advanced. Workers will now be the revolutionary mass obviously in motion and students not involved in the growing strikes will feel left out and irrelevant. They will thus gravitate to those ideologies which speak most directly to the working class. At present, SDS is generall divided into two major cen.ter factions and two minor extreme factions.. We can expect that the tendency will be for the extremes: anarcho-syn-dicalists, proto-fascists, union-busters on the one hand and Labor Committee on the other, to gain at the expense of the center: PL and the Marcusian-hippie praxis types.

Thus, polarization of the left will continue, as well as the receptivity of students to broad political issues and to marxian ideas increasing.

II. Response of Labor Committee

From our point of view, the situation in 1969 will consist of a very favorable period of growing mass action and receptivity among students and workers to socialist ideas differing from the period of ebb behind us and the depression which will follow it. But unless working-class-for-itself organizations of considerable strength arise during this period, the conomic collapse which will end this period will weaken the working-class and usher in a far

less favorable period of early depression. In such a crisis, the capitalists would also be strengthened by the pushing out of Nixon in favor of someone more competent. The obstacle standing in the way of such a working class organization is, of course, localist ideology in all its forms-- the basis of bourgeois ideology.

In, general, the task of Labor Committee will be to fight this localism by involving people in mass strikes and mass struggles. In this general sense our line will remain constant and its broad concepts valid. But to carry out this general line in a period of flood tide and pre-revolutionary crisis will necessitate changes in our program, in our mode of operation and in our organization. The next four months will be critical for the foundation of mass organization and we must therefore move rapidly. We have to realize that the cross-currents of society affect our organization as they do any other and we must see that the localist as well as socialist trends produced in Labor Committee. Our basically good theory does not protect our practice from serious mistakes, now more than Luxemburg's and Trotsky's correctness protected them from ultimate failure. We therefore must isolate these localist tendencies as they have evidenced themselves in parochialism, excessive caution on opportunism and prepare our organization to wage an aggressive, comprehensive nation-wide struggle for socialist revolution.

The first big step in our transformation into a national grouping capable of dealing with the coming situation is, as many members realize, the presentation of a national program to SDS. By presenting a nation-wide program and the means for implementing it in mass struggle (a nation-wide campaign for peace, jobs, education, housing and transportation) we both take advantage of the increased political receptivity to such ideas in SDS and among other college students and at the same time break out of the more narrow city-wide projects mode of operation which we have been up to now been working. The gathering of support for this program at campuses and at the NC will lay the basis for a rapid geographical expansion of Labor Committee and should be the center of our immediate work. This program should also form the basis for a statement of principles-- what Labor Committee is doing and its political justification-- suitable for distribution to workers and students alike.

This campaign will lay the groundwork for the emergence of Labor Committee as the nucleus of socialist revolutionary mass organization. The bulk of the program and justification are covered in Comrade Papert's proposal. The rest of the paper will be devoted to other aspects of our necessary response to the critical situation of 1969.

A. Vietnam Demand

First of all, the resurgence of the Vietnam war as an issue necessitates our expanding our program to cover the war. The war, and defense spending, is also a principle means of response by the capitalists to the economic crisis, and for this reason too must be specifically dealt with.

I propose the following be our program with regards to the war.

1. Immediate withdrawal of all American troops.
2. A guaranteed productive job for every returning GI.
3. Conversion of war industry to the creation of plants and producer-goods for productive industry (not to be used for AMBs)
4. These last two demands to be financed by retroactive taxes on the profits of all war industry.

These demands, I think, are more or less self-explanatory: The forth demand centers on a particular sector of capitalist taxes for the same reason our housing and educational demands center on the speculative real-estate sector. Mainly it pinpoints the other of the two main non-productive capitalistic sources of profit and it makes a clear enemy. Although many workers obviously do not see the unnecessary nature of all capitalist profits, few would justify gains by speculators and war profiteers.

This program can pur forward along with our domestic program in the attempts we make to touch off mass strikes. It has particular relevance to workers in the army, and the defense industry, two large, critical areas.

B. Implementation

Secondly, if we are to seriously attempt a great enlargement of our attitudes, involving the setting of a small, widely scattered committees, we must include in our proposal (and implement in our own committees) some general rules of operation derived from our past experience and the likely situation in the coming period.

C. Propaganda

Our propaganda in local struggles must be consistent with the higher political level we will be working on. It must appeal to people on the broadest level, as our programs will. Up to now, our propaganda has generally been around local issues such as a \$100-a-week wage for a certain group of workers, leading up to our program of demands. Our highest aim in these struggles was to gain support for this program, or at least that is what was reflected in our propaganda. From now on the program will be used as a starting point, and the goal, which we will show as necessary and logical fulfillment of our program, will be socialist revolution.

Aside from fitting in with the heightened revolutionary consciousness of workers and students, the new propaganda approach counters a major disadvantage of our present approach. Our main approach has been us open to the common charge of reformism-which is unfortunately a natural-not PL induced- reaction, since our demands do not obviously promote revolution. In the absence of explanation of the revolutionary content, most radical who agree with us in other ways feel we are reformist. Our tendency in not mentioning the ultimate goal of our work is a reaction to the PL-type propaganda, in which economist demands are combined with revolutionary phrasemongering. The absurdity of PL is a product of the absolute lack of relations between the demands and the rhetoric. Labor Committee's transitional program, however, has a logical connection with the goal of socialist revolution. It is indeed our duty to attempt to explain what socialism really is rather than leave the field to the phrasemongers.

We should expand the principle of showing the ultimate conclusion of policies to those of our opponents. The fight against local-control can be best waged by explaining to people its historical role in the rise of "anti-capitalist" movements such as fascism and Nazism. Otherwise, the question does not tend to assume in people's minds the importance it deserves.

This raising of the political level of discussion at the start of our campaigns will far better lay the groundwork for our eventual victory in any given situation. Only if the revolutionary content is clear from the start will people realize our demand cannot be split off from the rest as happened in the past. But along

with a more direct approach in propaganda must go more direct mass strategy.. This means that those entering Labor Committee fights will from the first be involved in a nation-wide fight for our whole program. In this way, their struggle will immediately begin to change their life away from fragmented outlooks towards seeing the society as a whole. We will be changing people's lives in order to change their minds.

D. Strategy

In concrete terms, this change in strategy will simply be an extension of trends already present in our Committees. It means concentrating our campaign for our program on those groups most likely to accept it and most able to mass-strike--high schoolers and workers in centralized industries. The Philadelphia high school project, the garment center project and the State Office Building all tend in this direction. But it also means generalizing this tendency and making it a conscious priority--that is, de-emphasizing ~~this kind of work and making it a conscious priority~~ greatly, work around on-campus issues and eliminating work with middle-class radical groups (such as New York's work with CAC last fall). This may sound a little strange after the considerable success of the Penn sit-in. However, I think that if the same amount of work had been concentrated on the high-schoolers, you would reach a situation that from the start would be more favorable to us and less to the local controllers. The high schoolers would be less amenable than the college students to non-materialist appeals of local control and would not be impressed simply by an advocate being black.. Also the very experience of dealing with a mass campaign would change the participants; and finally, inter-group solidarity from the start will be formed since both college students and high schoolers will be involved.

What applies to strategy and program also applies to tactics. That is, we must aim for tactics which most involve people in non-local action. The best example of this is the mass demonstration. A campaign can be kicked off by centralized city-wide demonstration (perhaps at the start quite small) similar to the pattern of the early anti-war demonstrations. The proposed garment center-student demonstration is a good example of this. These tactics fit in with the frustration many college students will begin to feel with the failure of localized, on-campus demonstrations. In those early demonstrations, college students will play the most important role as initiators, but again the tactics will tend to involve working-class people immediately and will be non-local from the start.

In short, what I am emphasizing is that adoption of a national wide fight around our program implies, and the coming situation necessitates, consistent non-local policies in propaganda, strategy and tactics. We can as little afford pragmatism in strategy or tactics as we can in program. Our combined experience and the indications of our theory must be passed along if we are to make a serious attempt to spread the Labor Committees.

E. Organization

The above proposals can only be reasonably carried out if there is a somewhat centralized national organization to coordinate the individual committees. The rapid expansion of Labor Committees will make this imperative for two reasons.. Campaigns around a broad pro-

gram will seem ridiculous unless similar co-ordinated campaigns are in progress elsewhere. And the new Labor Committees will need both support and criticism if they are to survive.

The present politics with reference to the new committees in San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, and Chicago have proven a failure. In six months of hard work these semi-committees have failed to expand. What is the reason for this? Part of it stems from the condition of ebb tide described before. But most of it must be credited to the very low priority placed on work outside Philadelphia and New York and the minimal support--both material and in terms of constructive discussion of activities given by the big committees. The inevitable result of continuing such policies is many mistakes on the part of new committees a feeling of isolation, waste of time, and discouragement. In the absence of personal ties to the main organization this situation will be worse.

This tendency towards city-based parochialism is based on the city-wide mode of struggle we are presently engaged in. In simpler terms, people are engaged nearly all the time in work in their city-committees and they take a very peripheral interest in other cities--except the other large committee.. National organizational forms are a necessity in the formation of national struggle consciousness. Independence of the semi-committees is all very well and necessary, but complete autonomy will lead to a glorification of isolated day to day battles, which will be all a single person or two, unsupported, can engage in.

In socialist organizations, the strength of the whole should be based on that of the strongest link in the chain. The strong committees must be the spark which inspires and strengthens the more numerous weaker ones. I propose the following two major national organizational forms:

- 1.. A national planning council consisting of at least one representative from each city-wide committee, no matter how small, plus proportional representation from each committee (say 1 per 15 active members).

The function of this council will be at first strictly consultative. Each member will be expected to submit to a central office a report on activities in his city and a commentary on those in other cities.. These will then be sent to all the council members. As our resources and membership expand, the council may begin meeting on a quarterly basis and its function would then evolve. However, the purpose for a consultative council is first to increase co-ordination among the committees, second to immediately involve new committees in the national struggle as a whole, and to provide the organizational framework so that some experienced members can devote the greater portion of their time in the direction of Labor Committees nationally, rather than in a specific city.

2. Also on the national level, we should start publishing a monthly newspaper.. This paper should include reports and analyses of what the committees are doing, theoretical papers, and comments on world events. It should be aimed at the general working person. (As Campaigner, but would be on a higher political level than Solidarity. This paper would be the concrete expression of our national campaign.

At the moment our basic organization should be on the regional level. The regional section of the national council would meet whenever necessary and have authority to allocate resources, formulate short-term policy, and arrange regional events such as teach-ins, etc. These councils would be supplemented by quarterly regional conferences for the formulation of major strategy. (the power of these bodies are necessarily vague because this will inevitably evolve as our struggle in the cities change in character and scope).

Justification of National Perspective

The emphasis placed in the proposal on nation-wide work, means, in concrete terms, the transfer of certain man-power, thought and material resources away from the work in New York and Philadelphia and towards broader concerns.

Some comrades will undoubtedly criticize this emphasis as being premature and as damaging the effort to start exemplary mass struggles in these two primary cities. Would it not be better to let things go until our formal national convention in June?

There are two main answers to this. One, it is not always possible to let present needs go unfulfilled until the most convenient time. Things may get worse in the interim. If the small committees are not to become either isolated or submerged in larger groups they must be able to attach themselves to some form of national identity-- in the form of a federative type organization and name (such as National Caucus of SDS Labor Committees) is a necessity now.

Secondly, and more important, socialist organizations must be at least two steps ahead of the game. That is, we must not only prepare the next step but also prepare to take full advantage of the results of that step. Our general strategy is to build a national organization out of the city-wide mass struggles. But if we do not have a national framework and healthy small committees in other cities, we will find ourselves in difficulty. In the event of a really great mass struggle in one or two cities, we will be in danger of isolation from the rest of the proletariat, and thus of severe repression. Also, we will have to organize nationally all at once in June, without previous experience.

With a nationwide network of small committees, actively engaged in mass work and co-ordinated with each other, we will be able to take full advantage of big struggles to build nation-wide during such upsurges, not after them. Furthermore, we will have ready in June the experience and organizational skeleton necessary for a well founded national group.

Eric Lerner

(OVER)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Summary and Implementation

I propose:

1. We initiate a nation-wide campaign behind national program, using the SDS NC and national convention to publicize the program.
2. That the programs include a new set of demands on Vietnam.
3. That the program, its justification and proposed implementation be combined into a general statement of principle.
4. Inclusion in the statement of a description of mass strategy, tactics and propaganda and the means of implementing our program as outlined above.
5. Organizing ourselves into a National Caucus of SDS Labor Committees with the following organizations (also to be included in the SDS proposal):
 - A. National Council
 - B. National Newspaper
 - C. Regional Council
 - D. Regional Convention
6. That we begin to implement in our own committees these proposals as soon as possible regardless of what SDS does.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

[] stated that his paper states what should be the LC's relation to SDS. He recommended that the LC inform people as to what the LC is doing in all parts of the country. He claimed that what the LC needed was national identity.

b6
b7c

[] from Washington, D. C., and the University of Maryland, was the next speaker. She recommended that the LC withdraw from SDS because it is harmful for LC to remain in SDS. According to [], the SDS is becoming identified with the anarchist trend in the student movement and many students are turning away from SDS. [] distributed a paper entitled "A Proposal for Dropping Our Affiliation with SDS," which she had prepared.

PH T-1 and PH T-2 furnished copies of this paper, which is set forth as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A PROPOSAL FOR DROPPING OUR AFFILIATION WITH SDS

During the past few months, Labor Committee has been violently attacked by many different factions within SDS because of our politics and because of our recent actions during the teachers' strike.. We have defenddd onrighr to remain an SDS organization and use the name SDS along with the Labor Committee. T think that this policy not only does us no good, but is very harmful. The following paper is an argument for immediate withdrawal from SDS as an organization within it.

Recruiting new members is done mainly within the membership of SDS. Most of our recruits come from transient SDS members or from those who have never been in SDS, as evidenced by the University of Pennsylvania strike.

It has been my experience that intellegent people who would otherwise join onranks because they agree withh our politics are turned off by SDS and by us because of our affiliation with it. The wild rioting imgeoo of SBS id a deserved one, and SDS cannot put up much defense agaa it because of its lack of any sort of program. We cannot stand up for SDS's image, but instead this image is reflected on us. We need to have our own identity within the leftist movement; being given publicity as a racist element within a radical unbredla group does us no good.

An organization like the Progressive Labor Party can publish literature and carry on programs on their own without any counter-attack from SDS about their being out of order because their politics are something other than those of SDS, therby creating anti-PLP feelings within SDS This tactic has been used against us repeatedly.

During the teacher's strike, PL attacked us for printing leaflets using the SDS name because our attitude twoards the strike was different than the adopted policy of SDS. Even though the real reason for the attck was because PL disagreed with us, they were able to turn people agiansy us for this reason. The attacks against us on a non-political level damage us and take away discussions from more pertinent political issues. We are forced to argue about SDS constitutionalism and the like, and these issues detract from political discussion where we can put up a good defense on behalf of our political ideology. Too much time is spent arguing with people as to why we should remain a group within SDS-- time which could go to more constructive purposes. Too much time is spent trying to explain why, although we have been declaaed an outlaw organization by the National Council and by the New Yourk Regional, we still are within SDS, and why, although we do not support SDS's policies, we continued to fight so hard to remain a group within it.

Reforming a group like SDS is not possible. People entered the Communist Party with this expectatioh, only to become dismayed and dropped out. The factions within SDS are too diverse to even attempt to unify them under one ideology. This effort should go towards imppe lementing our own program.

Although it mat seem like a good idea to continue being a group within SDS for as long as possible, this is a dangerous idea. If we are serious about our beliefs, the next two-four months will be the most important in our development, and we don't need any albatrosses hanging around our necks. Remaining as a group within SDS cannot, and has not, benefited us in any way within the group. Having the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SDS name attached to us most cerainly hinders us. The next few months will have to be put to the best advantage and we can do this by creating as few problems for ourselves as possible,

The important thing is to declare ourselves as a national organization as soon as we can do so. To go about this, we should first understand our relationship to SDS. We should still work within SDS and try to influence its policy-making and activities, but our most important work must be on a national level implementing our program.

b6
b7C



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

[] suggested that the LC not change any of its social practices within SDS but should remove the title "SDS" from LC literature. [] said that the LC could try to change SDS quietly from within or could attack SDS on a national basis from the outside.

[] said that the LC must save the student movement if there is going to be a revolution. At present SDS represents the student movement in the United States today and it is not made up of [] social Democrats only. [] noted that if and when the LC should leave SDS, LC could not subsequently reverse its decision. He urged that proposals that the LC leave SDS be rejected.

b6
b7C

[] said that as the SDS LC, the LC does not lose identity. As LC grows, its ideas grow correspondingly. LC is in a position to change SDS from within. SDS is known as the student movement today. The LC in New York City forces the SDS to fight for the LC. [] further said that if the LC drops out of the SDS, LC would lose its history and ideas which it has built up within the SDS. She noted that SDS may expel LC at the next SDS national convention in June 1969 but recommended that the LC force SDS to expel the LC so that it is public information.

b6
b7C

[] New York LC, stated that the LC would not be abandoning the student movement by dropping the title "SDS" from LC literature. He noted that in some parts of the country LC is not identified with SDS, and he further noted that within SDS LC calls itself only LC without the title SDS. [] questioned as to what the LC had in common with SDS. He said that the SDS reacts to the LC because the SDS does not like LC's politics, and he added that SDS tries to ignore LC.

b6
b7C

[] New York LC, stated that SDS does not try to ignore the LC but in New York attacks the LC. [] said that in New York the SDS tries to break up LC activities and there are confrontations between SDS and LC. [] predicted that LC could obtain the leadership of the student movement by working through SDS in spite of the SDS opposition.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

[redacted], New York LC, stated that the LC wants to make a revolution but will never be in the majority in SDS. He claimed that what the LC did at Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania shows people who and what the LC is. He said that there was a fight within SDS and its "nonsense" to think that LC can accomplish a revolution inside SDS. [redacted] also stated that PLP is splitting between the east and west coasts.

[redacted] continued that SDS will throw out LC in June and will call LC racists or anything else because SDS is afraid of LC. [redacted] said that the LC is concerned in winning over two to five percent of SDS. He added that the LC did not want to pin the title SDS on its black and white allies. [redacted] said he was not opposed to LC's leaving SDS sometime in the future but there should be thought given as to how LC should leave.

b6
b7C

[redacted], Washington, D. C., and University of Maryland SDS, said that he didn't believe that most radicals are in SDS. He predicted that at the national convention in June 1969 many radicals will leave SDS anyway because today nobody wants to be called a social Democrat.

[redacted], Washington, D. C., and University of Maryland, said discussion as to whether the LC should leave SDS or take over SDS from within is like saying we should go back to the CP and change it from within. She stated that the LC would not gain anything by taking over SDS, and, furthermore, the LC does not have the strength to take over SDS. [redacted] also said that the LC can save the student movement by getting out of SDS.

b6
b7C

[redacted] of the conference sessions, then called for a vote on a proposal that LC leave SDS and the vote was against LC's leaving SDS at that time.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

The conference resumed at 10:50 a.m., Sunday, March 30, 1969, in the West Lounge, Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania. The conference continued until 6:00 p.m., with a lunch break from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. At the beginning of the session it was announced that [] had telephoned from Austin, Texas, stating that he had arrived at the National Council meeting but did not have sufficient funds to return to Philadelphia. Another collection was taken up to obtain funds for [] airplane fare back to Philadelphia, and the amount collected was not announced. b6 b7C

At this point it was announced that several members of the Philadelphia Labor Committee had to leave the conference to attend a meeting at Temple University, Philadelphia, where the LC was attempting to join in demands presented to the faculty of Temple University by the Black Student Union there. These demands included admission to Temple University of a larger number of black students and a halt to Temple University's physical expansion program which has taken away housing from the neighboring black community at Temple.

About eight individuals left, among whom were [] and []. b6 b7C

[] then spoke. He was introduced as a Philadelphia school teacher and a friend of [] Philadelphia SDS LC leader. [] has written a paper captioned "Disagreements with the Labor Committee, Part 1," which he discussed. He said that he did not disagree politically with the Labor Committee but did disagree with the information obtained by the LC, its sources of information, and its presentation of this information, particularly as applied to the economic situation in the United States. He said that the LC tries to show that the United States is in trouble economically and that the situation is worsening every day. He noted that the LC claims that wages are going down while it was his opinion that wages are on the increase.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

[] then discussed the history of U. S. economics during which discussion he disagreed with [] opinions. The disagreement between [] and [] was friendly and there was no ill feeling displayed by either.

[], Washington, D. C., and University of Maryland, then discussed the issue of LC's national identity and development. He said that capitalism is facing a world-wide crisis. He stated that the present times provide a fertile opportunity for the LC to spread its propaganda and ideology, and he recommended that the LC do this quickly. [] stated the next six months were important for the LC to create its own national identity and to make clear what its aims and purposes are. He said there should be created at this LC conference the beginning of an LC national structure. In summary, [] said that all LC's should do high school work as was being done in Philadelphia; an LC National Council should be set up to carry out the work of a national organization; propaganda should be distributed to explain LC activities; LC activities should be within SDS chapters in a way to build LC and to reach more people.

b6
b7C

[], Washington, D. C., and University of Maryland, said that an LC national organization would end isolation such as she and [] feel in Washington, D. C. She further stated that an LC national organization could give constructive criticism to local efforts of LC.

b6
b7C

[], Philadelphia SDS, was opposed to the formation of an LC national body at this time. He suggested that the editorial force of "The Campaigner" (published by the New York and Philadelphia LC's) be enlarged and keep all LC's informed.

[], New York LC, was against an LC national organization at the present time and suggested that a newsletter or newspaper might be a good idea.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE,
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

[] said that [] suggestion of a newsletter or newspaper was not a new idea and noted that a newsletter had been tried previously and it did not work.

[], New York LC, said it is impossible to build a mass strike on the basis of what goes on somewhere else. He questioned how someone in Washington, D. C., could cope with an action somewhere else. He also questioned whether LC was going to be parochial or would create a vehicle to build a base for action. He said that members of the LC's have to be able to communicate what they have learned and that each LC has to feel that it has the backing of every other LC. [] said that the LC was at the stage where it is applying tactics nationally and that LC's are an open-ended organization which people can join. He suggested that "The Campaigner" be renamed the "SDS Labor Committee Caucus" and be used as a vehicle toward forming a broad base for the LC.

b6
b7C

[], New York LC, suggested that each LC choose a corresponding secretary and that all LC's share their literature.

Proposals were voted on and accepted:

That LC literature be prepared setting forth LC's strategy and policies;

That LC constitute itself as a national organization to be known as "The National Caucus of SDS LC";

That the [] paper, "Some Proposals on LC Strategy for 1969," be presented at the next SDS National Convention as the SDS national program;

b6
b7C

The proposal that the LC form a national newspaper failed.

PH T-1 and PH T-2 noted that []
[] of the Philadelphia SDS LC,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE,
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

b6
b7C

attended discussions at the conference on March 29, and 30, 1969, as did [redacted], New York SDS LC, [redacted] of the conference both days.

On April 9, 1969, [redacted] and [redacted] were arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department in the rented apartment of [redacted] on charges of illegal possession of explosives and conspiracy. The arrests were made when police officers found the following items in the kitchen of the apartment:

Three pieces of lead pipe, each six inches long, threaded and capped at both ends, with a hole in the middle of each pipe. The pipes contained residues of black powder;

An eight-ounce can of black powder;

An eight-inch fuse;

A half-pound of C-4 plastic explosives in a gum drop tin.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 22, 1969

Title

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE,
EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
MARCH 29-30, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference

Philadelphia Memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

F B I

Date: 4/22/69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46556) (P)

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS; SEDITION

Re Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, Boston, Chicago,
New York, and San Antonio dated 3/29/69.

- 2 - Bureau (100-439048) (Enc. 13) (RM)
- 3 - Albany (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-19262
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 3 - Baltimore (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-23033
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 1 - Boston (100-35472) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Buffalo (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-18650
 - 1 - 100- [redacted] (LNU))
- 1 - Chicago (100-40903) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 9 - New York (Enc. 9) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-148047
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]

b6
b7C

*per Bu airtel
1/29/75*

b6
b7C

1/21/75
Classified by 3347
Exempt from GDS, Ex. 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-62

COPIES CONTINUED PAGE 2.
JWD/JBK
(39) *JBK*

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Searched _____

Serialized _____

Indexed _____

Filed _____

PH 100-46556

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
- 1 - San Antonio (100-9838) (Enc. 1) (RM) b6
3 - Washington Field (Enc. 3) (RM) b7C
1 - 100-47172
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
1 - 100- [REDACTED]
14 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-46556-SUB D (SDS TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)
1 - 100-45823 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-51024 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-48733 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-49365 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-49158 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-50096 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-NEW [REDACTED]
1 - 100-50339 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-49726 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT) [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a self-explanatory LHM so that copies may be forwarded to Legat, Ottawa.

One copy of the LHM has been designated to each office for each designated file. Dissemination to files of all individuals identified by the informants as having been in attendance at the Conference, 3/29-30/69 will be made by separate communication.

PH T-1 is [REDACTED]

b7D

PH T-2 is [REDACTED].

Copies of the LHM are being furnished to MI, NISO, and OSI in view of their interest in SDS.

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because data from PH T-1 and T-2, if disclosed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

Source of Information [redacted]
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., was confidentially
advised in advance of the SDS Labor Committee Conference, which
was originally scheduled to be held in a meeting room at Houston
Hall on the University of Pennsylvania Campus. [redacted]

It is noted that the printing on the documents obtained
[redacted] is of
inferior quality, but the reproductions included in the LHM
are of equal quality as the copies obtained by the informants.

4/30/69

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR FBI (100-439048)
(ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE)
SAC NEW YORK (100-165744)
SAC SAN FRANCISCO (100-52152)

FROM SAC PHILADELPHIA (100-46556)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS); IS-SDS; SEDITION.

b6
b7C

SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT DATE [REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA SDS
LABOR COMMITTEE (LC) MEMBER, STATED [REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA
[REDACTED] HAD GONE TO OAKLAND, CAL., VIA NEW YORK CITY,
APPARENTLY TO CONFER WITH BLACK PANTHER PARTY LEADERS. [REDACTED]
ON TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND ON CHARGES ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF
EXPLOSIVES AND CONSPIRACY FOLLOWING ARREST BY PHILADELPHIA
POLICE DEPARTMENT, APRIL NINE LAST. [REDACTED] NOT EXPECTED TO
RETURN TO PHILADELPHIA UNTIL MAY TWO NEXT.

7-PHILADELPHIA

1-100-46556

1-100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

1-157-2004 (BLACK PANTHER PARTY)

1-100-49365 [REDACTED]

1-100-49158 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

JWD:BTS
(7)

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-49929-63

PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL TO BUREAU, APRIL FIFTEEN LAST,
CAPTIONED, "BLACK PANTHER PARTY - NEW YORK DIVISION; RM",
AND PHILADELPHIA TELEPHONE CALLS TO NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO
INSTANT DATE.

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED], PHILADELPHIA PD, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
UNIT, ADVISED IN VIEW OF THEIR PENDING PROSECUTION OF FRASER.

SOURCES ARE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5/29/69

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR, (100-439048); CHICAGO (100-40903); PITTSBURGH
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-46556)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS-SDS, SEDITION.

ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYNINE [REDACTED], PENN STATE
UNIVERSITY, STATE COLLEGE, PA., AN ESTABLISHED SOURCE, ADVISED

b7D

[REDACTED] THAT SDS, PENN
STATE REQUESTED USE OF TWENTYFIVE CLASSROOMS FOR PERIOD JUNE
EIGHT THROUGH FIFTEEN, FULL TIME EACH DAY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RECOGNIZED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS
REQUEST BUT BROUGHT IT TO ATTENTION OF [REDACTED], STATE COLLEGE, PA.
FOR HIS INFORMATION. THIS REQUEST APPARENTLY TO FULFILL SDS
NEED FOR LOCATION OF NATIONAL CONVENTION MEETING PLANNED FOR
JUNE NINE THROUGH FIFTEEN, SIXTYNINE. REQUESTING SDS PERSONS
GAVE NO EXPLANATIONS TO [REDACTED] OF INTENDED PURPOSE.

b7D

[REDACTED] ^{WAS} ADVISED OF PROBABLE USE CLASSROOMS. HE
ADVISED APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS PENN STATE UNIVERSITY AND ADVISED
CONFIDENTIALLY THAT UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION STRONGLY OPPOSED
TO USE OF FACILITIES BY OUT OF STATE PERSONS (THERE HAS BEEN

WBA:VFH

cc: 100-49929 (COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)
100-46556-Sub B (PENN STATE SDS)

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-49929-65

PAGE TWO
100-46556

STRONG RESISTANCE IN PENNA. LEGISLATURE AGAINST STUDENT
REVOLUTIONARIES GENERALLY).

ANSWER NOT YET GIVEN TO SDS AND IS BEING HANDLED BY GENERAL
COUNSEL OF UNIVERSITY IN CONSULTATION WITH PENNA. STATE ATTORNEY
GENERAL. SUPERINTENDENT PENNA. STATE POLICE, ALSO ^{W/A} ADVISED
OF APPARENT INTENTIONS SDS BY SAC AND HE ALSO DISCUSSING WITH
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THEY ARE CONSIDERING STATEMENT BY
GOVERNOR BARRING USE OF STATE FACILITIES TO OUT OF STATE
STUDENT REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS.

BUREAU AND OFFICE OF ORIGIN WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-46556)

DATE: 6/4/69

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

The SDS National Convention is scheduled for 6/9 - 15/69 at as yet an undetermined location.

The date of the convention has been firmly set for some time but the SDS has been experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining a location. SDS wanted to have the National Convention at some mid-Western educational institution, but has been unable to obtain such a location.

SDS attempted to obtain the facilities at Pennsylvania State University for the National Convention, but due to the COINTEL operation of this office, was unable to obtain the facilities at that institution.

- 1 - 100-46556
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub A (Temple SDS)
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub E (Lehigh SDS)
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub F (Bucknell SDS)
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub G (Franklin and Marshall SDS)
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub H (Swarthmore SDS)
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub I (Haverford - Bryn Mawr SDS)
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub J (Villanova SDS)
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub K (Dickinson SDS)
- 1 - 100-46556-Sub M (Lafayette SDS)
- ① 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)

JWD/cad
(11)

Cad

100-49929-66

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 4 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PH 100-46556

In view of the possibility that SDS might attempt to obtain the use of some other educational institution in this territory, the following steps have been taken:

On 6/3/69 the writer contacted [redacted] of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., and alerted him to the possibility that SDS might request permission to hold its National Convention at his college. It was pointed out to [redacted] the anticipated attendance at the National Convention numbered 2,000 to 3,000 individuals. [redacted] was aghast at the thought of this number of people on the Haverford College campus. It was pointed out to [redacted] that SDS has a history of physical destruction and vandalism at previous locations of National Conventions and National Council meetings. He said that under no conditions will Haverford College's facilities be made available for an SDS National Convention and he was most appreciative of this office's alerting him to the possibility of SDS requesting the use of Haverford's facilities.

b6
b7C

On 6/3/69 the following Resident Agents were alerted to the possibility that the SDS might request permission to hold its National Convention on 6/9 - 15/69 at a college or university in the Resident Agency territory:

The college or university in the specific Resident Agency is listed after the name of the Resident Agent.

b6
b7C

Allentown RA
SA THOMAS F. HANNIGAN

Lehigh University
Lafayette College

Lewisburg RA
SA [redacted]

Bucknell University

Media RA
SA THOMAS F. LEWIS

Swarthmore College
Villanova University

Norristown RA
SA JAMES E. CARROLL

Bryn-Mawr College

PH 100-46556.

b6
b7C

On 6/4/69 the following Resident Agents were notified:

Lancaster RA
SA [REDACTED]

Franklin and Marshall College

Harrisburg RA
SA GEORGE H. KEENAN

Dickinson College

Scranton RA
SA THOMAS J. WILLIAMS

Scranton University

Wilkes-Barre RA
SA FREDERICK T. HOULIHAN

Wilkes College

b6
b7C

On 6/4/69 SA [REDACTED] advised that he had been in contact with Trooper [REDACTED] Pennsylvania State Police, and [REDACTED] stated that as of 6/3/69 no request had been made by SDS of Franklin and Marshall College concerning using Franklin and Marshall facilities for its National Convention.

SA NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN, on 6/4/69, is making arrangements to alert the President's Office at Temple University of the possibility that the SDS might request permission to use Temple facilities for its National Convention.

The administration at the University of Pennsylvania has been previously alerted to the possibility that SDS might request permission to hold its National Convention there and it was ascertained that UP would not grant this permission.

It was pointed out to the Resident Agents and to the representatives of the colleges already contacted that the dates 6/9 - 15/69 are no longer firm in that information was received that at a meeting of the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee on Sunday, 6/1/69, it was announced that difficulties in obtaining a location for the National Convention might result in its forced postponement for one or two weeks.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-13-2011

SAC (100-46556)

6/5/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 5/28/69 the writer confidentially advised []
[] University of Pennsylvania,
that the SDS has scheduled its national convention for
6/9-15/69 but as of 5/28/69 had been unsuccessful in
obtaining permission from any educational institution to
use facilities for the convention. [] was further
advised that SDS had hoped to hold the convention on the
campus of some mid-western educational institution but had
been completely unsuccessful in obtaining permission from
any college or university.

The writer told [] that information had
been received that SDS belatedly was attempting to find some
institution in the eastern United States where it could hold
the national convention and it was possible that SDS might
request University of Pennsylvania officials for permission
to hold this convention at University of Pennsylvania. It
was pointed out to [] that such a request would be
made by local SDS representatives rather than by the national
SDS office in Chicago and that the request probably would
not spell out that the University of Pennsylvania facili-
ties were desired for a national convention.

b6
b7C
b7D

[] advised that he was absolutely
opposed to University of Pennsylvania permitting its facili-
ties to be used for an SDS national convention. He said he

b6
b7C
b7D

- 1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-46556-SUB C (SDS-UP)
1 - 100-49229 (COINTEL PRO NEW LEFT)

1/15/75
Classified by 5932
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-67

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

JWD:ELC
(4)

elc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

is aware that the SDS brings only chaos, vandalism, etc., when it holds affairs on university campuses and he has no intention of allowing SDS to hold any national affair at University of Pennsylvania.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] continued that [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] of SDS requesting permission to hold its national convention at University of Pennsylvania without revealing the source of his information. [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] stated that he has received no indication that SDS might request use of University of Pennsylvania facilities for a national convention but that if he should receive any such indication he would immediately notify this office.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC (100-46556)

6/5/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS
IS - SDS

On 6/2/69 [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, Civil Disobedience Unit, advised that [redacted] on 6/1/69 moved from his former address. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had also moved from [redacted] address on 6/1/69 but he did not know [redacted] new address.

It was pointed out to [redacted] that [redacted] reportedly owed the landlord at the [redacted] address a considerable amount of back rent and it might be helpful to furnish the landlord with [redacted] new address so that he could attempt to collect the back rent from [redacted].

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that he had already advised the landlord of [redacted] new address so that the landlord could take action for collecting the back rent which [redacted] owes. [redacted] could not immediately recall the name of the landlord but stated he lived on the first floor at [redacted].

b6
b7C
b7D

On 6/2/69 [redacted] (Reliable) stated on 6/1/69 [redacted] and [redacted] had moved from [redacted].

- 1 - 100-46556
- 1 - 100-51024 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-49158 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-49929 (COINTEL PRO NEW LEFT)

1/15/75
8/1/75
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C
b7D

JWD:ELC
(5)

etc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] entrance [redacted] to an
apartment in the vicinity of [redacted]
[redacted] (This corresponds to [redacted]
[redacted]) [redacted] did not know the exact new
address of [redacted] and [redacted] but expected to obtain same
in the near future.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC (100-46556)

6/5/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS
IS - SDS

b6
b7C

On 6/4/69, SA NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN confidentially advised [redacted], Temple University, that the SDS National Convention is scheduled for 6/9-15/69, but that SDS has been unsuccessful in receiving permission from any college or university to use its facilities for the convention.

[redacted] was told that SDS might contact Temple for permission to hold the National Convention there. He was also told that the apparent reason for SDS's difficulties in obtaining a location for its National Convention is the history of destruction, vandalism, etc., where previous National Conventions or National Councils have been held. He was also told that the SDS anticipates 2,000 to 3,000 participants at the National Convention.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that Temple University facilities would not be made available for the SDS National Convention.

- 1 - 100-46556
- 1 - 100-46556 Sub D (SDS, TEMPLE)
- ① - 100-49929 (COINTEL PRO, NEW LEFT)

JWD:ceh
(3)

100-49929-69

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

SAC, (100-46556)

6/5/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

b6
b7C

SDS
IS-SDS

On 6/4/69, SA [] advised SA [] Reading RA, of the possibility that SDS might attempt to hold its National Convention, scheduled for 6/9-15/69, at an educational institution in the RA territory. He was told that the SDS has a history of destruction, vandalism, etc., at educational institutions where previous National Conventions and National Councils have been held and that this should be brought to the attention of sources at educational institutions, plus the fact that anticipated attendance at the convention is 2,000 to 3,000.

SA [] stated that the only possibilities for the SDS National Convention in the territory of the Reading RA are Albright College and East Kutztown College, and he would alert sources at both colleges.

b6
b7C

1-(100-46556)
1-(100-49929) (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

JWD/clp
(2)

100-49929-70

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC 100-46556

6/11/69

SA THOMAS F. HANNIGAN

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 6/3/69 [redacted] Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., and [redacted] Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., both established sources, advised that SDS had not approached their respective schools to engage facilities for SDS National Convention scheduled for 6/9 through 15/69.

[redacted] stated that under no circumstances would Lehigh University make any of its facilities available for the SDS National Convention.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] later advised that he had discussed this matter with [redacted] Lafayette College who likewise stated that Lafayette College would not make any of its facilities available to SDS.

Both [redacted] advised they would immediately notify this office in the event SDS representatives contacted their respective schools to engage their facilities.

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

3 - 100-46556

1 - Sub E

1 - Sub M

① - 100-49929

TFH:pms

(4)

pms

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-71

9
V

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-14-2011

SAC (100-46556-SUB H)

6/12/69

SA THOMAS F. LEWIS

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

On 6/5/69, the following sources at Villanova University and Swarthmore College were contacted relative to the national convention of the SDS. These sources stated they had no information to indicate the convention would be held on either campus or in the immediate areas; they were alerted as to possibility representatives of SDS might attempt to use campus facilities for this convention, and they stated they would contact this office immediately should any information come to their attention regarding plans of SDS for this convention:

College [redacted] Swarthmore College
[redacted], Swarthmore
University [redacted] Villanova University

b6
b7C
b7D

11/5/75
843
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- 1 - 100-46556 (SUB H)(Swarthmore College)
- 1 - 100-46556 (SUB J)(Villanova University)
- 1 - 100-49929 (Conintel)

TFL:MS
(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-72

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

6/2/69

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR (100-439048) (ATT. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE) AND
CHICAGO (100-40903)
FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-46556)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS-SDS, SEDITION.

b7D

RE PHILADELPHIA TEL MAY TWENTYNINE.

ON JUNE TWO, [REDACTED] ADVISED PHILADELPHIA
SDS LABOR COMMITTEE LEADERS ON [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT
OPENING OF SDS NATIONAL CONVENTION HAS BEEN PUSHED BACK FROM
JUNE NINE TO JUNE TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYNINE AS THUS FAR NO COLLEGE
APPROACHED HAS BEEN WILLING TO HAVE CONVENTION HELD ON THEIR
CAMPUS.

b7D

JTB:VFH
(3)

cc: 100-49929 (COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)

Searched.....
Serialized.....
Indexed.....
Filed.....

18

100-49929-73
~~100-49738-68~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

7/11/69

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49929) (P)

COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Philadelphia letter to Bureau 3/28/69.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The main target for counterintelligence action in the Philadelphia Division continues to be the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The existence of two factions of the SDS in Philadelphia offers the most potential for counterintelligence action against the SDS. As noted in detail in communications to the Bureau under the SDS caption, the SDS Labor Committee and the University of Pennsylvania Chapter of SDS jointly initiated the demonstration against the University City Science Center on 2/18/69 with the subsequent sit-in at College Hall on campus. The demands made by [redacted] and [redacted] active in the demonstrations were too excessive in the view point of the more conservative Penn SDS leaders and other Penn students and faculty members who joined the demonstration, and as a result, [redacted] and the other Labor Committee members were "frozen out" of all leadership participation in the discussions with university trustees. This act further alienated the two SDS factions and the Labor Committee has continued to be highly critical of the settlement of the sit-in as a "sell out" of the Labor Committee. To date, the university trustees have done little, if anything, to augment the agreement reached as to donating land and funds to build low cost housing for Negroes allegedly displaced by expansion of the university and the University City Science Center.

2-Bureau (100-449698) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (100-49929)

JTB:MPJ
(3)

MPJ

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-49929-74

PH 100-49929

As in the past, Philadelphia will continue to explore possibilities of creating and fostering factionalism among SDS leaders and members.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

Informants and sources have been instructed to use every discreet opportunity to widen the schism between the two SDS factions in the greater Philadelphia area.

As noted in Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau dated 3/25/69 in the SDS captioned matter, Philadelphia Police Commissioner RIZZO was widely quoted in local newspapers concerning a "Manual on Revolution", the local SDS was reportedly distributing to key members of SDS. The pamphlet instructs readers on how to make Molotov cocktails and other explosives for use against the "pigs". While the accuracy of the Commissioner's charges can be effectively challenged, the notoriety given the SDS, further stained the reputation of the organization in many quarters, particularly among liberal groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and set the stage for further events which hurt the SDS image.

b6
b7C
On 3/29/69 [redacted], an anarchist, anti-establishment type, was arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department (PHPD) and charged with possession of narcotics. Newspaper accounts of the arrest gave publicity to the fact that SDS literature, among others, was found in his possession at the time of his arrest. This was a fortunate situation inasmuch as [redacted] is not an active member of SDS and is much too "way out" to confine himself to such mundane activities.

b6
b7C
b7D
As a result of publicity given the manual, Commissioner RIZZO instructed [redacted] of the Philadelphia Police Department Civil Disobedience Unit (CDU), to ascertain likely residences where SDS leaders might be storing explosives. [redacted], an established trustworthy source of this office, confidentially requested this office to assist him in determining logical hiding places for such explosives. [redacted] was advised that if the SDS members in this area were, in fact, hiding explosives, the apartment of [redacted] and [redacted], leaders of the SDS Labor Committee, would be a logical place.

b6
b7C
b7D
Shortly thereafter on the night of 4/9/69 [redacted] and members of the CDU, armed with a search warrant, raided the apartment of [redacted] and [redacted] and discovered

lead pipe, black powder, fuse material, and one-half pound of what appeared to be C-2 plastic explosives. [redacted], along with [redacted], a member of the Labor Committee, and [redacted], a member of the New York Labor Committee, were arrested and charged with illegal possession of explosives and conspiracy, and held under \$15,000 bond.

b6
b7C
The charges against [redacted], a sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania, and [redacted] were subsequently dismissed because of the fact they were merely visiting in the apartment; however, the charges against [redacted] and [redacted] remain and will be presented to a Grand Jury.

The wide publicity given these arrests was a source of concern to SDS members of both factions and the incident, coupled with the previous notoriety mentioned above, stimulated the local leader of the ACLU to publicly criticize the SDS. Criticism from such a recognized liberal, anti-law enforcement figure, did more harm to the image of SDS locally among the liberal element than any single editorial or series of articles written attacking SDS.

b6
b7C
b7D
Through informant coverage of the Labor Committee, this office was able to confidentially advise [redacted] on 4/30/69 that [redacted] and several New York Labor Committee members had gone to Oakland, Calif., to confer with Black Panther Party leaders. In view of the pending local prosecution against [redacted], Commissioner RIZZO sent a member of the CDU to Oakland, where with the cooperation of the San Francisco Office, the CDU officer was able to personally observe [redacted] and the New York Labor Committee members, in the company of Black Panther leaders at a Black Panther rally in Oakland. Local authorities intend to utilize this information to tie [redacted] in with the Black Panther Party when his case comes to court. As noted in previous correspondence in the SDS caption, the efforts of [redacted] and the others to establish rapport with the Black Panthers were totally unsuccessful.

As the Bureau is aware, the SDS National Office experienced great difficulty in securing a site for their recent national convention, in fact, delayed it until 6/18/69 because of this problem. Concerted efforts were made in May by local SDS members to secure facilities for this convention at Penn State University and the University of Pennsylvania. In both instances university officials stated that the attempts would have without any doubt, been successful because of the very

PH 100-49929

b6
b7C
b7D

largeness of the schools and lack of communication between officials, if they had not been alerted by this office to efforts being made on behalf of SDS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] University of Pennsylvania, an established source of this office, has during subsequent contacts, repeatedly expressed his appreciation for saving him, personally, and the university, generally, from a very embarrassing mistake.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

As noted above, Philadelphia has been alert to seize upon every opportunity to widen the rupture between the two factions of the Philadelphia SDS and to publicly assist in discrediting the name of SDS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, 100-46556

6/10/69

SA JAMES E. CARROLL

SDS
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 6/3/69, [redacted]
[redacted], Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., a highly
reliable source, was contacted by SA JAMES E. CARROLL.
[redacted] was alerted concerning the plans of SDS
to arrange for facilities to hold the national convention
on a college campus during the period 6/8-15/69.

[redacted] would be alert for any
information concerning SDS approaching Bryn Mawr authorities
and promptly relay any pertinent data to SA JAMES E. CARROLL.

1/15/75-
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

- 1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-46556 Sub Haverford/Bryn Mawr Colleges
1 - 100-49929 (Communist Infiltration)

JEC:kp
(3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-95

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-63)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: SAC, (100-46556)
FROM: SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE
SUBJECT: SDS
IS-SDS

b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-14-2011

Date prepared

7/30/69

Date received

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

7/22/69

(RELIABLE)

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☒ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Date of Report

Dictated

to

7/18/69

Date(s) of activity

Transcribed

7/15/69

Authenticated
by Informant

b6
b7C
b7D

Brief description of activity or material

Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee meeting

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

ACTION: [redacted] Philadelphia PD, Civil Disobedience Unit, was advised in advance of demonstrations at various hospitals.

On 7/22/69 [redacted] advised demonstrations were failures, only four or five demonstrators at each demonstration.

1-100-46556
1-100-50516
1-100-44011
1-100-49365
1-25-39331
1-100-49158
1-100-50582
1-25-40099
1-100-51035
1-100-49738
1-100-50448
1-100-50525
1-100-49507
1-25-39330
1-100-49938
1-100-51051
1-100-46556-SUB O (SDS FUNDS)
1-100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)

b6
b7C
b7D

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-76
Block Stamp
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JULY 30, 1969
FBI-PHILADELPHIA

JWD:MPJ
(28)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2011

TO: SAC (100-46556)
FROM: SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE b7D
SUBJECT: SDS
IS - SDS

Date prepared

7/31/69

Date received

7/22/69

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☒ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Date of Report

7/18/69

Dictated _____ to _____

Date(s) of activity

7/8/69

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by Informant _____

Brief description of activity or material

Meeting Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee

b6
b7C
b7D

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

ACTION: [redacted] Philadelphia PD, Civil Disobedience Unit, was advised of activities of the Health Care Organizing committee and LC members going to BPP Conference in San Francisco.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] is identical to [redacted].

San Francisco Office was advised of Philadelphia SDS LC members plans to attend BPP conference.

Classified by 5933

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

- 1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
- 1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO. NEW LEFT)
- 1 - 100-49158 (SI)
- 1 - 100-49938
- 1 - 100-49507
- 1 - 100-50448
- 1 - 100-49937
- 1 - 100-50339
- 1 - 100-51024 (SI)
- 1 - 100-
- 1 - 100-44011
- 1 - 100-50765
- 1 - 100-50525
- 1 - 100-51051
- 1 - 100-49682
- 1 - 100-51025
- 1 - 100-48496

- 1 - 100-50582
- 1 - 100-49738
- 1 - 100-50516
- 1 - 100-49365
- 1 - 157-2004
- 1 - 100-48733
- 1 - 100-51036

BLACK PANTHERS

JWD:ds Block Stamp (25)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-97

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT

Subject: SDS Labor Committee meeting, [redacted]

[redacted] chairman, approximately 27 persons present.

Persons present

[redacted]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

Main points of meeting

Newspaper, Crisis-

General discussion on articles in preparation.

[redacted] discussed article she is writing based on interview she had with one of her high school teachers. Article will state that there is little time for teaching because so many other non-teaching duties take up so much time and methods of teaching do not meet needs of students, and many students do not relate to what is presented in classrooms. Other LC members stated they have tried to get interviews with the mayor, district attorney and labor leaders, all with no success. A number of LC people have either taken on or given responsibility to interview high government or union people.

Health-Care Organizing Committee-

Stated that [redacted] has been attending a series of meetings with hospital aides, social workers and others connected with health-care. Stated that [redacted] is getting good response to the LC program he has been talking about at these meetings; Better working conditions, \$100.00 minimum wage, restore cuts to health-care in state budget, better services for clients, finance program by taxing banks rather than public.

b6
b7C

Signed: [redacted]

Date: July 18, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Health-Care continued-

Stated there are a number of groups fighting budget cuts, though basically they are opposed to the same things; no budget cuts by the state in health care, better wages and working conditions. Stated social workers holding back from joining-in group with the IC though they agree with IC demands. [] stated IC should not push itself on anyone but continue to try and influence through meetings.

Alliance election campaign-

Stated no visible response yet seen to campaign efforts. General discussion regarding campaign platforms. It was decided to try and put all the platforms into one document. A number of people volunteered for the job. [] and [] discussed the methods they would use collecting data on basic industry in the city.

b6
b7C

Black Panther conference, July 19, 1969, Oakland Calif.-

[] stated the panthers are calling a conference to try and form some kind of coalition with peace and political groups and try and mend splits within the panthers. The IC along with other groups have been invited to attend though there is some question as to whether non-panthers will be able to speak or otherwise take part. [] with other IC people from New York City will attend.

End of report

b6
b7C

Signed: []

Date: July 18, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC (100-46556)

8/6/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

On 7/24/69 the writer advised [redacted] [redacted] Postal Inspector's Office, 30th Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., that the Philadelphia SDSLC planned to attempt to obtain a third class mail permit so that they could mail copies of the newspaper "Crisis" to various educational institutions around the country at a reduced rate. In order to do this the LC planned to represent itself as an educational non-profit group.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was further advised that "Crisis" is published by the Alliance for Housing, Jobs and Education which is another name for the LC.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that his office would be alert for any such application and he would advise of any action taken by the postal authorities on the application.

[redacted] was also advised that the LC, under the title Alliance for Housing, Jobs and Education, also plans to leaflet the employees at the 30th Street Post Office at as yet undecided dates to attempt to persuade them to go on strike for higher wages and better working conditions. He was further advised that the LC plans to do this leafleting at the 4:00 p.m. change in shifts.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was appreciative of the information concerning the possible leafleting and he advised that his office would furnish the FBI with any information concerning the leafleting.

1 - 100-46556
① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

JWD:ds
(2)

b6
b7C

100-49929-78

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 6 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-46556)

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

DATE: 8/14/69

b6
b7C

On 8/13/69 the writer contacted [redacted] Philadelphia District, AFL-CIO, Broad and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., telephone [redacted], and confidentially advised [redacted] that the Health Organizing Committee which has been leafleting hospital employees in the Philadelphia area in an attempt to incite them to strike for higher wages is actually a committee of the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee (LC).

b6
b7C

[redacted] was told that the Philadelphia SDS LC has been using the name Alliance for Housing, Jobs, and Education and that the Health Organizing Committee is a part of the Alliance.

[redacted] was asked what union would be concerned with attempts to organize hospital workers and he said that that particular union would be Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Employees Union, AFL-CIO.

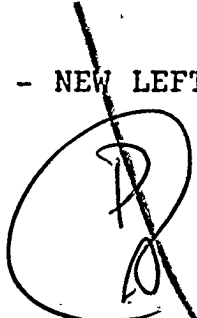
According to [redacted], the Drug and Hospital Employees Union has had a rather unsuccessful history and has been in and out of the AFL-CIO over the years. He noted that this union recently struck hospitals in Charleston, S.C., for a three-month period.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that Local 1199 has formed some kind of liaison with some CR groups, the identities of which he did not know, and that the liaison has resulted in the formation of the National Organizing Committee of Hospital and Nursing Home Workers.

1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT)

JWD/lpm
(2)



100-49929-79

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 14 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	



b6
b7C-

PH 100-46556

[] did not know of the Health Organizing Committee nor of the Philadelphia SDS LC's interest and participation in attempts to unionize hospital workers.

He stated that if he subsequently obtained any information concerning the Health Organizing Committee, the Alliance for Housing Jobs, and Education, or the Philadelphia SDS LC, he would immediately advise this office.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2011

TO: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46556)
FROM: SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

Date prepared

7/23/69

Date received

7/9/69

Received from (name or symbol number)

(RELIABLE)

Received by

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☒ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent;
Date

Date of Report

Dictated 7/23/69 to Steno [redacted]

7/9/69

Transcribed

b6
b7C
b7D

Authenticated 8/1/69
by Informant

Date(s) of activity

7/8/69

Brief description of activity or material

MEETING, PHILADELPHIA SDS LABOR COMMITTEE

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

ACTION: NONE

The United States Post Office Inspector's Office has been advised of the Labor Committee's plans under the name of the Alliance Party to seek a special mailing permit as a non-profit organization mailing educational material.

INDEX: "CRISIS"

b6
b7C

(FNU) [redacted]

1 - Baltimore (Labor Committee) (INFO)
1 - WFO [redacted]

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

(COPIES CONTINUED ON PAGE B)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Block Stamp

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 23 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

100-49929-80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 9, 1969

The Philadelphia Students for a Democratic Society
(SDS) Labor Committee (LC) held a regular meeting on []

[] University of
Pennsylvania, 34th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Those present included [] of
the meeting; []

b6
b7C

There was a total of approximately 30 in attendance
at the meeting.

There was a discussion as to various projects
assigned to members of the LC.

[] at Germantown High School,
and [] a student at Overbrook High School, were

[]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

given the assignment of interviewing []

[] in Philadelphia, (FNU) []

b6
b7C

[] was to attempt to interview []
[] on July 11, 1969, but was very pessimistic about
his being able to arrange an interview with [].

[] indicated his proposed interview with
[] would be concerning a case pending against him
involving criminal charges of possession of explosives
and conspiracy.

[] doing research
work on the entire American economy. []

b6
b7C

[] doing research on the housing situation in
Philadelphia. Emphasis on this research is to be on the
run-down, dilapidated housing in slum sections of the city.

One of the group assisting []
has been taking photographs of such rundown housing, which
photographs are to appear in the LC newspaper, "Crisis."

[] quoted [] as having said
that [] had been assured by an unidentified member of the
Communist Party that the Communist Party would contribute
\$200 monthly to the LC. When [] made this statement,
[] neither confirmed nor enlarged upon the statement.

b6
b7C

-2-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was announced that the Black Panther Party (BPP) was having a four-day rally beginning July 18, 1969, and that [] planned to attend the rally. In regards to the BPP, it was announced that [], a field marshal of the BPP originally from the District of Columbia, had been in contact with [] had invited [] to Philadelphia to explain the BPP to members of the LC.

b6
b7C

It was announced that [] and [] had distributed Health Care Organizing Committee literature at Jefferson Hospital on July 8, 1969; that [] had distributed the same literature at the Philadelphia General Hospital on July 8, 1969, and that [] and [] had distributed the same literature outside unnamed hospitals in the Philadelphia area.

b6
b7C

It was conceded that to date the leafleting of Health Care Organizing Committee literature outside hospitals in the Philadelphia area has been a failure in that no enthusiasm for the committee has been shown by the hospital orderlies and attendants whose support the committee is seeking.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was stated the Baltimore LC was continuing research work and had requested help from the Philadelphia LC. The Baltimore committee specifically wanted someone from the Philadelphia LC to attend the meeting in Baltimore on July 13, 1969, but no member of the LC volunteered to go to Baltimore to help.

During the meeting it was mentioned that [] [] was employed in one of the warehouses of the Philadelphia Liquor Control Board, Philadelphia.

b6
b7C

[] announced the LC owes \$106 to the printers of "The Campaigner." [] said he has enough money in his private account to handle the \$106 bill.

It was stated that 4,000 copies of one of the future issues of "Crisis" would be sent to major college and university campuses throughout the United States in an attempt to obtain some publicity of the Alliance for Housing, Jobs, and Education, which is actually the Philadelphia LC.

In regards to this future mailing, attempts will be made by the LC under the name of the Alliance Party to obtain a special mailing permit as a nonprofit organization mailing educational material.

[]
b6
b7C

-4-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was announced that the Philadelphia SDS ^{LC} planned to stay in the regular SDS in the hopes of attracting additional members into the LC. This announcement was in reference to the recent SDS National Convention where the regular SDS faction threw the Progressive Labor Party faction out of the SDS.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2011

SAC (100-46556)

8/28/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 8/11/69 [] (Reliable) advised that []
[] the Philadelphia City Representatives
Office for press pass applications for representatives of
"Crisis," the tabloid newspaper published by the Alliance
for Housing, Jobs, and Education, which informant advised
is actually the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee.

Informant advised that the City Representatives
Office sent seven applications to [] and these
would be distributed to various members of the Labor
Committee including [], and []
[]

b6
b7C
b7D

[] stated that the purpose of the Labor
Committee's applying for press passes is for them to be
utilized in attempts to interview Mayor JAMES H.J. TATE and
other city officials and during these interviews embarrass
them with questions concerning the over-crowded and inferior
conditions of the Philadelphia public schools and the slum
housing situation in Philadelphia.

On 8/11/69 [] Philadelphia
Police Department Civil Disobedience Unit, was advised of
the above information and he stated that he would take
action to prevent representatives of the Labor Committee
from obtaining city press passes.

b6
b7C
b7D

- 1 - 100-46556
- 1 - 100-51025
- 1 - 100-50516
- 1 - 100-50772
- 1 - 100-51051
- 1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification 11/15/85

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 28 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

JWD:ELC
(7)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2012

SAC (100-46556)

9/2/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] (Reliable) on 8/20/69 advised SA [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] on 8/27/69 advised the writer that
the Health Care Organizing Committee, also known as the
Health Organizing Committee (HOC), of the Alliance Party,
which party is actually the Philadelphia SDS Labor
Committee, has totally collapsed and is now defunct.

Each informant noted that the Health Care
Organizing Committee (HCOOC) was attempting to create an
issue of low pay among attendants, orderlies, and other
employees of Philadelphia area hospitals, and encourage
them to go on a city-wide strike on the issue of \$100 week-
ly minimum wage.

In furtherance of this campaign, members of the
Labor Committee had leafletted various area hospitals but
had been unable to create any interest among the employees.

The campaign became completely meaningless
recently when Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Employees Union,
AFL-CIO, gained recognition from the employees of a local
nursing home.

b6
b7C
b7D

The above information was furnished to [redacted]
[redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, Civil

- 1 - 100-46556
① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

JWD:ELC
(4)

etc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-87

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 2 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

b6
b7C

Disobedience Unit, who advised that his sources corroborated this information.

[] stated that in his opinion this office's having furnished [] with advance information of HCOC leafletting had contributed to the failure of the HCOC campaign. [] noted that he had regularly assigned representatives of the Civil Disobedience Unit to observe the HCOC's leafletting at local hospitals and that such action on the part of the Civil Disobedience Unit appeared to discourage any interest on the part of the hospital employees.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC (100-46556)

9/2/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS
IS - SDS

b6
b7C

On 8/15/69 [redacted]
[redacted], Albert Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division,
York and Tabor Road; and on 8/20/69 [redacted] (for-
mer SA), [redacted], University Hospital, 34th
and Spruce Streets, were confidentially advised of the
Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee's campaign to instigate a
strike among attendants, orderlys, etc., of Philadelphia
area hospitals over the issue of a \$100 minimum weekly wage.

They were further advised that the Labor Committee
operating under the Health Organizing Committee (HOC) of
the Alliance Party was attempting to create a strike sit-
uation among hospital employees similar to the recent strike
of hospital employees in Charleston, S.C.

b6
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] were informed that representatives
of the Labor Committee in connection with this campaign had
leafletted several Philadelphia area hospitals with very
limited success and had been unable to instigate any appar-
ent unrest and dis-satisfaction among hospital employees.

[redacted] and [redacted] each advised that there had been
no representatives of the HOC distributing leaflets in
either hospital nor had there been any other indication that
the HOC was attempting to create unrest among employees of
the two hospitals.

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)

JWD:ELC
(3)

etc

100-49929-88

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 2 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-495915)

9/10/69

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-49158)

[REDACTED]
SM-SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 9/5/69, [REDACTED] reliable, advised that [REDACTED] of the Philadelphia Students for a Democratic Society Labor Committee (SDSLC), [REDACTED] with the Philadelphia Board of Education, Philadelphia, Pa.

This information was immediately furnished on a confidential basis to [REDACTED], Philadelphia Police Department Civil Disobedience Unit and to [REDACTED] Philadelphia Board of Education (NA).

On 9/6/69, the Philadelphia Office of the FBI received from the Identification Division, an Identification Record, FBI [REDACTED] the subject showing that he had been fingerprinted 8/27/69 in connection with his application for employment with the Division of Personnel, Board of Public Identification, Philadelphia, Pa.

b6
b7C

On 9/10/69, [REDACTED] confidentially advised that he had alerted [REDACTED] of Schools, Philadelphia, Pa., to [REDACTED] application for employment with the Board of Education and to [REDACTED] being under indictment on charges of possession of explosives and conspiracy. [REDACTED] continued that [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] would not be considered for employment by the Philadelphia Board of Education.

On 9/10/69, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was then unemployed. FD 122 is being submitted showing that [REDACTED] is unemployed.

- 2 - Bureau (100-495915)
3 - Philadelphia (100-49158)
①-100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

b6
b7C
b7D

JWD:pms
(5)

Jms

100-49921-89
Searched _____

Serial _____

Indexed _____

Filed _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-15-2011

TO : SAC (100-47942) (P)

DATE: September 10, 1969

FROM : SA CHARLES A. DURHAM, JR.

SUBJECT:

SM-SWP

b6
b7C
b7D

Rebulet to Philadelphia, dated 9/4/69.

At Philadelphia, Pa.

(PROTECT SOURCE)

On 9/10/69, [redacted] Philadelphia Board of Education, (NA), advised SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE that the subject, with an address of [redacted] is currently listed as [redacted]

[redacted] advised on a strictly confidential basis that on this date he has made arrangements with [redacted] of the Philadelphia Board of Education (because of the subject's [redacted]) as a [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

LEAD

1. Submit FD 122 to Bureau
2. Submit FD 366 to Secret Service (Both for the subject's new job and address)

NOTE: Do not, on either FD 122 or FD 366, make any reference to the information appearing in the 2nd paragraph of this memo.

This case should be placed in a closed status after the above forms have been submitted.

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-90

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>di</i>	FILED <i>di</i>
SEP 12 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

[Signature]



100-47942
100-49929 (COINTELPRO-New Left)

CAD/rd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC (100-46556)

DATE: 9/12/69

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 9/5/69 [] (RELIABLE) advised that []
[] wanted to withdraw as []
for the []
South Philadelphia. [] did not indicate why he wished
to []

b6
b7C

On 9/5/69 [] contacted [] who
resides at [], Pa., in the
[] and requested [] the
[]

[] appeared indecisive because of the possi-
bility of his relocating in [] within the next
few weeks and told [] he could not make a definite
promise to []

b6
b7C

[] then suggested that []
have [], identity not stated, []
[] from the []
[], using [] address
of [] address.

b6
b7C

Informant noted that [], whose
full name is [] and
[], is actually the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee.

b6
b7C
b7D

As of the present time it is not known how wide-
spread the information is that [] wanted [] to
[] and subsequently
decided to have [] be [] falsely
using [] address.

- 1 - 100-46556
- 1 - 100-44001
- 1 - 100-49158
- 1 - 100-40448
- 1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-91

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 12 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

JWD:ds
(6)



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

PH 100-46556

If [] becomes publicly identified
[] falsely using [] address, counter-
intelligence measures will be considered to []
[]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2012

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-46556)

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: SDS
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

ACTION: OPEN AND ASSIGN, 100-new on [REDACTED]

On 9/12/69, [REDACTED] (reliable) advised that [REDACTED] plans to [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] which is [REDACTED]. He plans to have [REDACTED] (whose name may be [REDACTED]).

[REDACTED] has attended meetings of the SDS Labor Committee in the past, but his identity was not known at the time of those meetings. [REDACTED] attended these Labor Committee meetings accompanied by [REDACTED], but it is not believed that [REDACTED].

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] are both employees of the [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] is on the [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] must be filed by [REDACTED].

Informant did not know [REDACTED] residence, but believes it is not [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] showing his residence in the district.

b6
b7C
b7D

- 8- Philadelphia
- 1- 100-46556
- 2- 100-
- 1- 100-49365
- 1- 100-49158
- 1- 100-50448
- 1- 100-49929

(CONFELPRO. NEW LEFT)

JWD/hn
(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 5933-2
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-92

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 19 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

It is planned by this office that after the [redacted] it will be ascertained what address he uses and if it is a false address this information will be made available to the appropriate authorities.

b6
b7C

Informant said that [redacted] was not too clear as to why he is [redacted] but he indicated that [redacted]

Indices of the Philadelphia office are negative on [redacted].

[redacted] is described as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	[redacted]
Height	150
Weight	Medium
Build	[redacted]
Hair	

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SDS Council 'Candidate' Denies He Agreed to Run

A midcity man today disowned nominating petitions in his name for the City Council vacancy in the 1st district.

Arnold Burnstein, 32, of 322 S. 11th st., said he never agreed to be a candidate of the Alliance Party, which was set up by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Labor Committee, which is not affiliated with the national SDS organization.

Notarized nominating petitions, allegedly bearing Burnstein's signature, were filed with the Board of Elections with his name spelled "Bernstein."

The matter was called to the attention of Maurice S. Osser, head of the Elections Board, yesterday by a reporter. Osser held a hearing on the matter today.

Burnstein told Osser he didn't sign the petition and that he is not a member of the Labor Committee.

Burnstein testified that Steve Fraser, of 320 S. 10th st., asked him to be a candidate, but he refused. Fraser, 23, had planned to run, but had to drop out when he learned that a councilman must be 25.

Fraser and Robert Mueller, 23, also of 320 S. 10th st., testified that Burnstein accompanied them to a notary public to have the petitions notarized. Mueller said he saw Burnstein sign the petitions. Fraser said he doesn't remember seeing Burnstein sign.

b6
b7C

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P.6—"The Evening
Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/3/69

Edition: 3 Star

Author:

Editor:

Title:

SDS

Character:

or

Classification: 100-46556

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 7 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
DOYLE JKL	

100-49929-94

① 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

1~100-44011 ()

1~100-49155 ()

1~100-50339 ()

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ELECTORAL FARCE

Philadelphia's reigning political powers apparently put no stock in the old saw that lightning, in the guise of a political frameup, does not successfully strike the same party twice. Incredible as it may seem, the Alliance Party, the official political party of the SDS-Labor Committee has been framed again. Last April it was the "big bomb bust," featuring Philadelphia lawman George Fencel and his T.V. bomb squad doing their thing in Steve Fraser's apartment. This time it's the "great electoral hoax," featuring the Alliance Party as the unwilling mark, Dick Dilworth's great white hope, the young liberal - reformist Thomas K. Gilhool as the accused finger man, Arnold Burnstein, (or was it Bernstein?) a little known Alliance party hanger-on in a confusing role, the County Commissioner as "the law," and a local notary public, George Laughlin, as the "crucial defense witness" presently and conveniently on extended vacation somewhere in the swamp-land of Miami, Florida.

Reading

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state. b6 b7C)

XEROX
① 100-49929
(COINTELPRO
NEW LEFT)

1-100-440.11

1-100-44158

P.5-"The Philadelphia
Free Press"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/6/69
Edition: Vol.2, No.18
Author:
Editor:
Title: SDS 100-46556-Sub
A

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH
☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-96

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 7 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	
DOYLE JW	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

gilhool!!

Gentlemen:

In your issue dated October 6, 1969, an article entitled "Electoral Farce" wrongly asserts that I had a role in the challenge to the Alliance Party's candidacy in the November election.

Your article, referring to an article that appeared October 3rd in the Evening Bulletin, indicates that it is I who brought the issue of the Alliance Party's inclusion on the ballot to the attention of the County Commissioner. This accusation is untrue.

Since the inception of my campaign, it has been our policy not to become involved in challenges to the legal status of any independent candidacies, including that of the Alliance Party. This policy has been followed despite repeated requests made both of me and my staff by people outside the campaign that we attempt to disqualify, not only the Alliance Party but also the Black Panthers, the Consumer Party and the several other independent campaigns.

On October 3rd, the Evening Bulletin in its early edition printed an article which attributed to me effort to knock the Alliance Party off the ballot. That had not been included in the article which the Bulletin Reporter had submitted to his

editors, and when the article appeared, the reporter noted the error. He immediately corrected it. Thus, my name did not appear in the amended versions of the article.

At no time during my campaign have I made any derogatory statements about the mission of the Alliance Party. The fact of the matter is that prior to the date on which the Democratic and Republican candidates were chosen, I stated publicly that only myself and Mr. Fraser had had the forthrightness to declare our candidacies and bring our campaign to the people in the streets. I am no longer impressed by Mr. Fraser's forthrightness; I am merely impressed by his fluency with the brazen lie and the absurd assertion.

I might also point out that no matter what the merits of the Alliance Party's Program are, its candidates have been no more democratically chosen than those of the Democratic and Republican parties. In addition, Mr. Fraser and his colleagues found themselves in the peculiar position of having "selected" a candidate who had neither knowledge nor allegiance to the philosophy or program of the Alliance Party.

Sincerely,

THOMAS K. GILHOOL

Index 

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

XEROX

17100-49929
(COINTELPRO
NEW LEFT)

1-100-49158

b6
b7C

P-4-"The Philadelphia
Free Press"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/13/69
Edition: Vol. 2, No. 19
Author: Thomas S. Gilhool
Editor:
Title: SDS 100-46566
Sub-A

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH
☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-97

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 17 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
DOYLE	76.2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC (100-46556-SUB P)

10/24/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS PUBLICATIONS
IS - C

On 9/22/69 [] (Reliable) []
[] four-page tabloid "Crisis" published by the
Alliance for Housing, Jobs, and Education, dated September
1969, volume one, number six. The address of the Alliance
is shown as 320 South 10th Street, telephone WA 4-8280,

b6
b7C

[] advised that this is the address and
telephone number of [] and
[]

b6
b7C

The paper is devoted to announcement of []
[] candidacy for the Philadelphia City Council and
criticism of the Philadelphia city wage tax.

The last page contains an article "Chaos in SDS"
with the editorial note "since some members of the Alliance
Party also belong to the SDS Labor Committee Crisis feels
this article is needed to set the records straight on SDS."

The article distinguishes between the SDS
Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), the worker student
alliance (WSA) faction of SDS, and the independent SDS

- 1 - 100-46556-SUB P
- 1 - 100-51024
- 1 - 100-49158
- 1 - 100-50339
- ① - 100-49929

(COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)

JWD:ELC
(6)

b6
b7C
b7D

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-98

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 24 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556-SUB P

Labor Committee (LC). The article claims that the SDS LC stands almost alone within SDS for the practical approach for solving the problems of our country.

b6
b7C

On 10/14/69 [redacted] four-page tabloid "Crisis" dated October 1969, volume one, number seven, with the address 320 South 10th Street, telephone WA 5-8280.

This issue contains an article captioned "Alliance Party Framed" in which an explanation is attempted as to why the Alliance Party has been removed from the ballot in the forthcoming city elections because of fraud. The issue also attacks Philadelphia city wage tax.

Both issues contain a plea for funds and requests that all letters, contributions, and \$2.00 subscriptions be sent to the Alliance, c/o [redacted] 320 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., telephone WA 5-8280.

b6
b7C

The above-described issues of "Crisis" have been made exhibits in 100-46556-SUB P.

SAs HAL H. BREMER, [redacted], JEREMIAH W. DOYLE, and [redacted] observed a LC counter demonstration on 10/15/69 on the north side of Philadelphia City Hall against the Vietnam War Moratorium at which additional copies of the September 1969 and October 1969 issues of "Crisis" were obtained. This counter demonstration was opposed to the Moratorium because organizers of the Moratorium had accepted "members of the establishment" as participants. Observing Agents were furnished copies of the September 1969 and October 1969 issues of "Crisis" which have been made exhibits in 100-46556-SUB P.

SA DOYLE on 10/18/69 observed a demonstration of the Alliance Party on the east side of City Hall against the Philadelphia city wage tax and in protest of the removal of the Alliance Party from the ballot. Copies of the October 1969 issue of "Crisis" were obtained and are also being made an exhibit in 100-46556-SUB P.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Students Charge Gilhool 'Framed' Their Candidate

The Alliance Party, a new-comer to Philadelphia politics, held a press conference yesterday and said it is the victim of both a "put on" and a "frame."

Its spokesman, Steven Fraser, said the "put on" came from Arnold Burnstein, 32, of 322 S. 11th st., who Fraser said was their candidate for the City Council vacancy in the 1st district.

Burnstein, who denied he ever agreed to run, was rejected as the candidate on Friday by the County Board of Elections. Thomas K. Gilhool, a lawyer who is an independent Democratic candidate for the same Council seat, is cast by The Alliance as the villain in the piece.

In a statement, the Alliance said: "The man immediately and directly behind this frame is Thomas K. Gilhool, reform Democratic candidate in the race."

The Alliance Party is a group of mostly college and graduate students whose nucleus is the Students for a Democratic Society Labor Committee. This is not affiliated with the national SDS organization.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P.22-"The Sunday
Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/5/69

Edition: Sunday

Author:

Editor: [REDACTED]

Title: SDS

Character:

or 100-46556 Sub A

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-99

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 7 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
DOYLE 19W	

Xerox ① 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)
1-100-44011 [REDACTED]
1-100-49158 [REDACTED]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SDS Labor unsuccessful in posting Council candidate

By ANITA SAMA

The SDS Labor Committee has failed to have its party's name placed on the ballot for the race for the City Council seat in Philadelphia's 1st Councilmanic District.

The labor committee is a city-wide group unaffiliated with the University's chapter of Students for a Democratic Society.

The Alliance Party, the labor committee's party, first sought to run Steve Fraser, a Temple University student and head of the labor committee, as candidate, in the South Philadelphia district. This idea was abandoned, however, because Fraser, at 23, is two years under the minimum age requirement of 25.

Then, the Alliance Party filed petitions for the nomination of Arnold Burnstein. But, when accosted by reporters Thursday, Burnstein denied all connection with the party.

The party claims that Burnstein was approached and agreed to run on the Alliance party ticket.

Burnstein, however, told a reporter from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin "They asked me if I'd help them out. I said that I would help them get signatures or something. I have nothing in common with them."

"They asked me if I would be a

candidate. I said definitely not. That night they called and told me they'd put me in as a candidate."

The Alliance Party issued a statement Saturday attempting to explain the discrepancies in the story. The statement said that dozens of persons heard Burnstein agree to run on the Alliance program and several Alliance members heard him insist upon a misspelling of his own name. This misspelling is now the basis for a large part of the Election Commission's case against the party.

The statement also said that a half dozen persons watched Burnstein sign the petitions for his candidacy at a notary public, and five people accompanied Burnstein to City Hall and watched him file for the race.

Jane (Muffin) Friedman, a spokesman for the SDS Labor Committee and the Alliance party, described Burnstein as "a suspicious character at past meetings." She also said that he had agreed repeatedly to his candidacy in talking to Fraser and Robert Muelle, another SDS member, who, together with Burnstein, formed the Alliance Party's nominating committee, while he was at the same time denying this candidacy to the press. Miss Friedman said that the nominating committee was alerted to Burnstein's "duplicity" by a Bulletin reporter who also said that the legality of Burnstein's candidacy was being challenged by Thomas Gilhool, the Urban Action (a reform Democratic splinter) party's candidate for the vacant seat in City Council.

In response to this challenge,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

XEROX 100-49929
COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT

1-100-44011

1-100-49158

1-100-57096

1-100-50339

b6
b7C

Pol-"The Daily
Pennsylvania"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/6/69

Edition: VOL. LXXV, NO. 51

Author: Anita Sama

Editor:

Title: SDS

Character:

or 100-46532 Sub A

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-100

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 14 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Fraser, Mueller and Burnstein were were subpoenaed by the County Board of Elections. All three men were called upon to testify and Miss Friedman said that Burnstein denied the testimony of the other two.

Miss Friedman said that Maurice S. Osser, the head of the Elections Board presided over the hearing, but also was among the recipients of the petitions delivered to City Hall.

The result of the hearing was the Alliance Party's being thrown off the ballot and Fraser and Mueller being charged with criminal fraud. The case has now been turned over to the district attorney's office.

Miss Friedman now expects the Alliance party to appeal the decision of the hearing on the basis of the 19th Amendment's guarantee of due process, and file suit against Burnstein for libel. She pointed out that if the decision of the committee is overturned Arnold Burnstein will again be the candidate of the party and will have to reappeal to the Board of Elections to remove himself from the ballot.

Miss Friedman implicated Gilhool, the notary public, and the Board of Elections in a "frame-up" of the Alliance Party.

Miss Friedman said of the motives of the party's opponents, "Our politics are obviously different from any other party. Our programs stand in the interest of all the working people in the city. Our politics threaten them. They are grasping to slander us in the eyes of the working population of the city."

"The future of our politics stand on how we can discredit the frame-up."



KEN SOUSER

MUFFIN FRIEDMAN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Alliance Party Kicked Off Ballot Fraser Protests 'Frameup'

BY DON DEMAIO

Steve Fraser was preparing to hold a press conference in the Drummier office on South St. Other Alliance Party staff mingled around the fringes of the small group. Both the Bulletin and the Inquirer had sent reporters this time; and both reporters were cute, young girls - usually meaning a decision had been made at the city desk level that the Fraser conference was to be a "feature" story, as compared to hard news. There had been some confusion in getting into the office, and so the conference started late. Once it began, though, everyone seemed to assume the roles most familiar to them - the females, with their pads and pencils poised; Fraser, relaxing comfortably, detailing how the Alliance Party had just been disqualified in the election, taken off the ballot, and investigated by the DA's office for fraud and forgery.

There is one great advantage to hearing only one man's side of a story. The imagination contains certain inimitable powers of re-creating sinister and macabre plots, schemes, and - in the Alliance Party's case - "tactics." A plot unfolds, brilliantly narrated. The reporter has to restrain the usual urges to run straight to a typewriter and write. The Perils of Pauline According to St. Matthew.

That the Alliance Party had been victimized was obvious from the start. Just who was responsible, though, remained obscured in the usual rhetorical mire. Fraser gave this account:

The Alliance Party, formed out of the ashes of the SDS Labor Committee and headed by Fraser and Robert Mueller, decided to run a candidate in the City Council elections from District 1. It was determined that the candidate should be Fraser, since he was the one most qualified to present the party's platform. Later, however, Fraser found out that he would have been disqualified because of age - he was one year shy of the required age of 25. Another candidate was selected, but he withdrew on Sept. 19, the day before the petitions were to be filed.

The party then turned to a man named Arnold Burnstein of 322 S. 11 St., a member of the party's fringe element. Burnstein, 32, had been "hanging around" for about a year and had often called Fraser to keep in touch on what was happening with the party. Burnstein accepted the nomination, Fraser said, and right before the petitions were to be notarized, Burnstein claimed his name was misspelled. He instructed Fraser to spell it B...E...R...N... The old name was erased and the new one inserted.

The group then drove to the office of George Laughlin, a notary public at 1210 S. Broad St., to have the petitions notarized. It was there, Fraser said that Burnstein signed the loyalty oath required by law, the candidate's affidavit, and one petition. These were witnessed by Laughlin, and notarized. Next stop was City Hall, where the petitions and a \$25 registration fee were filed with the Board of Elections.

Fraser said next, he received a personally delivered letter asking him to appear before a hearing by the Elections Commission, last Friday at 10AM. Also to appear were Arnold Burnstein,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) b6
b7C

XEROX

1-49929

(COINTELPRO
NEW LEFT)

1-100-419158

1-100-44011

P.1-"The Distant
Drummer"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/11/69

Edition: No. 54

Author: Don De Maio

Editor: Don De Maio

Title: SDS

Character:

or 100-46536 Sub-A
Classification:

Submitting Officer: PH

☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-101
INDEXED
FILED
OCT 20 1969
Doye
JPD

Robert Mueller, and George Laughlin. A formal challenge to the petitions had been entered by the election commissioners.

At the hearing, Burnstein claimed that he never gave his consent to be the candidate and said this was obvious since his name had been misspelled. He also claimed he never signed the loyalty oath, the candidate's affidavit, or the petition; and that he never went to the notary public or to City Hall. A police handwriting expert testified that the signature on these three documents were not the same as the signature on Burnstein's voter's registration certificate. In fact, Fraser said it seemed to him too that the signatures were different.

Laughlin never showed up at the hearing, the excuse being that he had vanished somewhere in Florida on a vacation trip. A cross-examination was not allowed. The commission refused to answer whether a candidate could be substituted.

(Fraser figured that Burnstein was a plant the whole time, who sought to have the party disqualified through his own actions. For instance, a secretary from the South Branch of the Jewish Y's had called to invite Burnstein to a debate at the Center. Burnstein disavowed the candidacy. The secretary notified Fraser, who then called Burnstein, who told Fraser he had never received the call.)

Fraser said that it was "now admitted that it was Tom Gilhool," an independent candidate in the first district, "who was the one who brought the issue to the attention of the commissioners." Fraser considers Gilhool the enemy the same way all radicals consider Liberals to be The Real Enemy. He attacked Gilhool ruthlessly and to the exclusion of the other three candidates in the district, the same as he has been since the election opened.

In his press release, Fraser said that Gilhool was resorting to "filth" and "lies."

All of it - quite believable and good story material. That is, until one checks on some other sides of the story.

Gilhool's office, still stinging from Fraser's ferocious attacks, flatly denies that Gilhool was the person who notified the election commissioner. The only evidence that Fraser had was a news story, in one edition of Friday's Bulletin, which vaguely linked Gilhool to the investigation of the Alliance Party.

Reporter Gene Meyer, the man who wrote that story, told the Drummer, "I take the responsibility for bringing

(Election Commissioner Maurice) Osser's attention to it." Meyer had indeed been the one to notify the election board that something was askew in the Alliance Party.

Meyer had stumbled across the information while working on a story of the District 1 race for Philadelphia Magazine. He had noticed that Arnold Burnstein was listed as a candidate and just happened to run into Burnstein in Center City one day. Meyer said Burnstein told him he was trying to stay out of politics, and devoting all his time to writing.

When Meyer brought up the subject of the Alliance Party, he said Burnstein told him he was not a candidate, had never agreed to be a candidate. He said the papers were filed without his knowledge or permission and, if his name was not removed, he was going to write to the election commission.

Burnstein has always been a mere peripheral figure in local political groups. He is shy and timid; and his big gripe with the Alliance Party is that it is alienated from its peers, there is quite a bit of dissension in the ranks and that people had advised him to get into something more worthwhile. Others had told him, "Do the Movement a favor - sue the Labor Committee (the Alliance Party is another name for it)."

Meyer had an appointment the next day to talk to Election Commissioner Osser and, on his way over, ran into Greg Harvey, an attorney who has been representing Gilhool. Gilhool was unaware of the Burnstein controversy, and so Harvey decided to accompany Meyer to Osser's office. After Meyer told Osser what Burnstein had said, Osser set up the hearing on Friday.

The Alliance Party has been talking a lot about their opponents' "tactics," but Meyer was resentful of the AP's "tactics." Meyer had written the Burnstein story before he talked to Osser, but the story had not yet been filed. He said Fraser called him repeatedly in an attempt to get the story killed. Meyer ignored him.

A rewrite man had changed one line in the story, indicating that Gilhool was remotely involved. Meyer said he called the office as soon as he saw the morning's edition and had the story changed in later editions. He was adamant. "Gilhool was not involved. He wasn't even aware of it."

Fraser had said others were involved in this latest frameup. (He was arrested in April on some wild story that he was planning to blow up the Liberty Bell.) He had mentioned that one of the election inspectors had been present both when Burnstein presented the petitions in City Hall and when the hear-

ing was held. "We're going to call this man into court to testify," Fraser said, since the individual certainly knew that Burnstein had been present at the filing.

Meyer said the individual involved was one Vincent Gately, whose official title is something like Supervisor of Elections. Meyer said he talked to Gately and Gately said Burnstein had not filed the petitions. Gately later identified the Alliance Party's Michael Tinkler as the man who had turned in the petitions, Meyer said.

Yet, nagging questions remain.

* Why didn't Fraser simply check Burnstein's ID, instead of relying on a telephone directory?

* Isn't it a little mysterious that Laughlin suddenly goes on a trip to Florida, since he is the single most important figure who can identify who signed the petitions?

* Couldn't the Alliance Party have avoided this name-calling mess by going to a dependable notary public?

* Why did Fraser try to have the Bulletin story killed?

In the kingdom of the blind, the one-eyed man is king. Here, in Philadelphia some have eyes and some are blind.

The one-eyed man is still struggling to be born.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quater of Candidate Is Supported by Court

Common Pleas Court Judge Stanley M. Greenberg ruled Tuesday that the Philadelphia County Board of Elections was correct in rejecting the nomination papers of Alliance

Party candidate for City Council Arnold Burnstein on Oct. 3.

Judge Greenberg also announced that he had referred the entire matter to the district attorney "for further investigation and report" because of what he described as "irreconcilable" testimony and clear indications "that someone did not tell the truth while under oath to do so in an important legal proceeding."

SIGNATURE DISPUTED

"This we cannot overlook," Greenberg said. "We wish it clearly understood that the person or persons who attempted to mislead both the defendant (Election Board) and the court by deliberately testifying falsely will be dealt with severely."

He was referring to the hearing before the Board of Elections when Burnstein testified that the candidate's signature on the nominating petitions was not his and that he had not appeared at the office of the notary public who ostensibly had witnessed his signature.

Alliance Party members had testified, in direct contradiction, that they had seen him at the notary's office and had seen him as he signed the petition.

Police testimony was introduced corroborating Burnstein's contention that he had not signed the papers.

PARTICIPANTS WARNED

Judge Greenberg's seven-page opinion warned that "we cannot and will not abide a situation where litigants or witnesses for any reason attempt to mislead the court in this fashion."

The party had brought an action in mandamus to compel the Election Board to receive and file the nomination papers of Burnstein as a candidate for City Council from the 1st District at the Nov. 4 special election. It also sought to have the court restrain the board from printing the ballot forms, pending the decision.

b6
b7C

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

XEROX

1~100-46537 Sub-A

CSDS

1~100-44011

P.11-"The Philadelphia Inquirer"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/22/69

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: CO-INTEL-PRO
NEW LEFT 100-49929

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

0012 1-29

FBI-Philadelphia

DOYLE

gld

100-49929-102

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Unwilling to Run, He Wins Ouster As SDS Candidate

By BILL MALONE

Arnold Burnstein has won his fight to be disqualified as the councilmanic candidate of the Students for a Democratic Society Labor Committee.

The unusual case climaxed yesterday with the City Commissioners rejecting nominating petitions bearing his name. Burnstein had requested the rejection.

Maurice Osser, chairman of the commissioner, said the Alliance Party petitions were thrown out on the grounds "there was an apparent forgery" of Burnstein's signature on them.

Osser said the alleged forgery on the nominating petitions for a vacancy in the First Councilmanic District was confirmed by a police handwriting expert.

AT A HEARING yesterday before the City Commissioners and First Deputy City Solicitor Levy Anderson, Burnstein, 32, of 322 S. 11th st., testified he never gave the SRS Labor Committee the OK to list him as a candidate and that he didn't want to run.

Steve Fraser, 23, of 322 S. 11th st., and Robert Mueller, 23, of 320 S. 10th st., testified that Burnstein agreed to run as their group's candidate and also said he had signed the nominating petition.

After the hearing, the handwriting expert was called in and the probe of the nominating papers began.

Osser said the investigation also disclosed there were erasures on the petition where apparently the name of Harold Deck had been. Fraser testified that Deck withdrew as the Labor Committee's candidate and Burnstein eventually replaced him.

ANOTHER GROUND for rejection, said Osser, was that they didn't ask Burnstein to run until Sept. 19 while there were signatures and dates in the petitions from Sept. 13.

Osser said he was referring the whole matter to the district attorney's office "for whatever action he deems fit."

"As of now," said Osser, "the Alliance Party is off the ballot. The next move is theirs."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

XEROX

① 100-49929
(COINTELPRO, NEW LEF)

1-100-44011

1-100-49158

1-100-50339

1-100-50937

P.15-Philadelphia.
Daily News"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/14/69

Edition: 8 Star

Author: Bill Malone

Editor:

Title: SDS 100-46556 Sub-A

Character:

or

Classification: PH

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-103

0012 1969

FBI-Philadelphia

DOYLE

JUD

b6

b7C

PERIPHERAL SUPPORTER

PETTY OFFICIALS CONSPIRE AGAINST A. P.

The Alliance Party, concerned with bringing its political program to the attention of the voting public, originally intended to run Steve Fraser, a party member, in the upcoming race for the First District Councilmanic seat on City Council. When it was discovered that Fraser's age disqualified him from running for this political office, he was replaced by Arnold Burnstein, a "peripheral supporter," but not a member of the Alliance Party, who agreed to run on the party's platform.

Accordingly, on September 20, of this year, some twenty members of the Alliance Party and Arnold Burnstein assembled in Steve Fraser's apartment to gather together the signed petitions necessary to place the Alliance Party's candidate, Mr. Burnstein, on the ballot as a candidate for the First District's Councilmanic seat. Before leaving the apartment, however, the potential candidate indicated that his name had been misspelled on the petitions, Burnstein instead of Bernstein. Appropriate corrections were therefore made and the group then proceeded to the notary public offices of George Laughlin, prior to taking the petitions to City Hall. A half-dozen people witnessed Burnstein sign a loyalty oath, petition, and a candidate's affidavit before the notary public. The group then went on to City Hall where they filled for a place for the Alliance Party's candidate on the ballot for the upcoming councilmanic elections.

The County commissioner now claims that the different signatures alleged to be Arnold Burnstein's were forged, and he is considering charging the Alliance Party with forgery. In any case the Alliance Party will not appear on the ballot unless they can overturn the decision to bar them from participating in this election.

It is quite clear that petty city officials and liberal-reformist Thomas K. Gilhool, an ex member of Dick Dilworth's law firm turned politician, view the Alliance Party as a threat since it went out into the streets and spoke directly to people's needs. One major thrust of the Alliance Party has been firm opposition to the highly controversial Philadelphia Plan, a scheme supported by Gilhool. It is also obvious that the Alliance Party was no real electoral threat to the city's ruling politicians. But in a real sense the Alliance Party threatened to demonstrate a contradiction in the capitalist system between those who pay the major portion of public taxes and those who pay the least but profit most. Thanks to the intemperate actions of some petty politicians and their liberal lackys, the protectors of the capitalist system have merely served to heighten the real contradictions between private wealth and public squalor.

HAROLD WILCOX and BILL BIGGIN

ALLIANCE PARTY DISQUALIFIED

On Friday, October 3, at a County Board of Elections hearing, the Alliance Party was disqualified from the ballot as a result of a formal challenge brought by the County Commissioner. The formal reasons given for disqualification were that Arnold Burnstein claimed that he never ment to run for the office in question, that he never went to the notary public's office, that he never signed any documents, that he never went to City Hall, and that his name was incorrectly spelled. A police handwriting expert indicated that the signatures on each of the three forms signed in the notary public's office are different in each case. At this formal hearing George Laughlin, the notary public in question, was not available as he was yacationing in Florida, having left shortly before receiving notice to appear at the hearing.

The Evening Bulletin, in an article which appeared on Friday, October 3, indicated that Thomas K. Gilhool, an independent reform democrat currently on the ballot for the First District's Councilmanic seat, had brought the issue of the Alliance Party's legal qualifications for inclusion on the ballot to the attention of the County Commissioner.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SDS Council 'Candidate' Denies He Agreed to Run

A midcity man today disowned nominating petitions in his name for the City Council vacancy in the 1st district.

Arnold Burnstein, 32, of 322 S. 11th st., said he never agreed to be a candidate of the Alliance Party, which was set up by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Labor Committee, which is not affiliated with the national SDS organization.

Notarized nominating petitions, allegedly bearing Burnstein's signature, were filed with the Board of Elections with his name spelled "Bernstein."

The matter was called to the attention of Maurice S. Osser, head of the Elections Board, yesterday by a reporter. Osser held a hearing on the matter today.

Burnstein told Osser he didn't sign the petition and that he is not a member of the Labor Committee.

Burnstein testified that Steve Fraser, of 320 S. 10th st., asked him to be a candidate, but he refused. Fraser, 23, had planned to run, but had to drop out when he learned that a councilman must be 25.

Fraser and Robert Mueller, 23, also of 320 S. 10th st., testified that Burnstein accompanied them to a notary public to have the petitions notarized. Mueller said he saw Burnstein sign the petitions. Fraser said he doesn't remember seeing Burnstein sign.

b6
b7C

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P.6-"The Evening
Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/3/69

Edition: 4 Star

Author:

Editor:

Title: SDS

Character: 100-46536 Sub-A

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-104

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 7 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
DOYLE	

X-ewf 1-100-44929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEAF)
1-100-44011
1-100-49158
1-100-50339

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ELECTORAL FARCE

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

Philadelphia's reigning political powers apparently put no stock in the old saw that lightning, in the guise of a political frameup, does not successfully strike the same party twice. Incredible as it may seem, the Alliance Party, the official political party of the SDS-Labor Committee has been framed again. Last April it was the "big bomb bust," featuring Philadelphia lawman George Fencil and his T.V. bomb squad doing their thing in Steve Fraser's apartment. This time it's the "great electoral hoax," featuring the Alliance Party as the unwilling mark, Dick Dilworth's great white hope, the young liberal-reformist Thomas K. Gilhool as the accused finger man, Arnold Burnstein, (or was it Bernstein?) a little known Alliance party hanger-on in a confusing role, the County Commissioner as "the law," and a local notary public, George Laughlin, as the "crucial defense witness" presently and conveniently on extended vacation somewhere in the swampland of Miami, Florida.

"PERIPHERAL SUPPORTER"

The Alliance Party, concerned with bringing its political program to the attention of the voting public, originally intended to run Steve Fraser, a party member, in the upcoming race for the First District Councilmanic seat on City Council. When it was discovered that Fraser's age disqualified him from running for this political office, he was replaced by Arnold Burnstein, a "peripheral supporter," but not a member of the Alliance Party, who agreed to run on the Party's platform.

Accordingly, on September 20, of this year, some twenty members of the Alliance Party and Arnold Burnstein assembled in Steve Fraser's apartment to gather together the signed petitions necessary to place the Alliance Party's candidate, Mr. Burnstein, on the ballot as a candidate for the First District's Councilmanic seat.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

See
1-100-44929
(COMINTELPRO, NEW LEF

1-105-12654

1-100-44011

1-100-49158

P.5-"Philadelphia Free Press"
— Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/6/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

SDS

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

OCT 24 1969

FBI - PHILADELPHIA

100-44929-105

Before leaving the apartment, however, the potential candidate indicated that his name had been misspelled on the petitions, Burnstein instead of Bernstein. Appropriate corrections were therefore made and the group then proceeded to the notary public offices of George Laughlin, prior to taking the petitions to City Hall. A half-dozen people witnessed Burnstein sign a loyalty oath, petition, and a candidate's affidavit before the notary public. The group then went on to City Hall where they filled for a place for the Alliance Party's candidate on the ballot for the upcoming councilmanic elections.

ALLIANCE PARTY DISQUALIFIED

On Friday, October 3, at a County Board of Elections hearing, the Alliance Party was disqualified from the ballot as a result of a formal challenge brought by the County Commissioner. The formal reasons given for disqualification were that Arnold Burnstein claimed that he never ment to run for the office in question, that he never went to the notary public's office, that he never signed any documents, that he never went to City Hall, and that his name was incorrectly spelled. A police handwriting expert indicated that the signatures on each of the three forms signed in the notary public's office are different in each case. At this formal hearing George Laughlin, the notary public in question, was not available as he was vacationing in Florida, having left shortly before receiving notice to appear at the hearing.

The Evening Bulletin, in an article which appeared on Friday, October 3, indicated that Thomas K. Gilhool, an independent reform democrat currently on the ballot for the First District's Councilmanic seat, had brought the issue of the Alliance Party's legal qualifications for inclusion on the ballot to the attention of the County Commissioner.

PETTY OFFICIALS CONSPIRE AGAINST A. P.

The County commissioner now claims that the different signatures alleged to be Arnold Burnstein's were forged, and he is considering charging the Alliance Party with forgery. In any case the Alliance Party will not appear on the ballot unless they can overturn the decision to bar them from participating in this election.

It is quite clear that petty city officials and liberal-reformist Thomas K. Gilhool, an ex member of Dick Dilworth's law firm, turned politician, view the Alliance Party as a threat since it went out into the streets and spoke directly to people's needs. One major thrust of the Alliance Party has been firm opposition to the highly controversial Philadelphia Plan, a scheme supported by Gilhool. It is also obvious that the Alliance Party was no real electoral threat to the city's ruling politicians. But in a real sense the Alliance Party threatened to demonstrate a contradiction in the capitalist system between those who pay the major portion of public taxes and those who pay the least but profit most. Thanks to the intemperate actions of some petty politicians and their liberal lackys, the protectors of the capitalist system have merely served to heighten the real contradictions between private wealth and public squalor.

HAROLD WILCOX and BILL BIGGIN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-16-2011

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC (100-49929)

DATE: 10/24/69

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO NEW LEFT

On 10/16/69 [] (Reliable) advised that the Alliance Party petitioned to be restored to the ballot in the November 1969 municipal election and was heard before Judge STANLEY M. GREENBERG, Trial Division, Court of Common Pleas, Room 378, Philadelphia City Hall. The hearing commenced at 11:00 a.m. and lasted into the afternoon and during the hearing [] was the only witness. [] was contradictory and vague in his testimony and was unresponsive to questions, even to those of his own attorney, [] One East Penn Square Building, Philadelphia, Pa.. The hearing was continued until 4:00 p.m. on 10/16/69.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 10/17/69 [] advised that the hearing resumed at 4:00 p.m., 10/16/69, and lasted to 8:00 p.m. on that date.

b6
b7C

[] and [] testified to [] allegedly having signed filing papers as a candidate of the Alliance Party for Philadelphia City Council District One. These witnesses were vague and contradictory in their testimony as to the details and circumstances of [] allegedly having signed the filing papers.

- 1 - 100-49929
- 1 - 100-44011
- 1 - 100-49158
- 1 - 100-50339
- 1 - 100-49938
- 1 - 100-46556 (SDS)

JWD:ELC
(7)



5010-108-01

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

1/15/75
Classified By 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-106

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 27 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-49929

After their testimony a handwriting expert of the Philadelphia Police Department who had examined past and current known signatures of [redacted], testified that the alleged signatures of [redacted] were not those of [redacted].

b6
b7C

Judge GREENBERG stated at the conclusion of the hearing that the Alliance Party would definitely not be on the ballot because of a fraud involved in filing the election party papers in [redacted] name and that he intended to continue his investigation to identify the forger. Judge GREENBERG indicated that he intended to turn the matter over to the Philadelphia County District Attorney's Office for criminal prosecution.

On 10/17/69 [redacted] advised that representatives of the "Philadelphia Free Press" and the "Distant Drummer," both local underground newspapers, [redacted] concerning the Alliance Party's fraudulent filing of nominating papers with his purported signature.

b6
b7C
b7D

Before giving an answer [redacted] checked with the Philadelphia City Solicitor's Office and was advised not to give interviews to any papers, conventional or underground, until the matter involving the Alliance Party's fraudulent filing of nominating papers had been completely resolved.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fraser Rebuts Drummer Article

TO THE EDITOR

"In the kingdom of the blind, the one-eyed man is king. Here in Phila. some have eyes and some are blind.

"The one-eyed man is still struggling to be born." -- Don DeMalo

Mr. Demalo makes a Promethean effort to penetrate the "mystery" surrounding the Alliance Party affair. By his own admission he's not up to the task. He blames his failure on poor vision, due to the loss of an eye -- a consoling delusion, unfortunately. Any objective physician must explain to this wounded editor that three, four, even more eyes can't function under conditions of severe brain lapse and acute nervous system collapse.

MR. Demalo parades his bewilderment in a series of "nagging" questions which conclude the article. Only one of the four deserves semi-serious attention -- "Why did Fraser try to have the Bulletin story killed?" Now apparently Mr. Demalo lacks at least one ear as well as an eye, for this very question was raised and answered at the press conference. When Gene Meyer, the Bulletin reporter, first told me of Burnstein's denial of candidacy, I still mired in naivete, asked him to hold the story until Burnstein and I could call him and straighten out what I still imagined to be a horrible mix-up.

Within 24 hours Burnstein made it clear he would stick to his fiction. I never attempted to "kill" the story in the sense implied by Meyer and DeMalo, only to delay publication of what, for one day, I still imagined to be some colossal misunderstanding. Demalo knows all this. But placing a question mark after obvious insinuation is perhaps the most convenient way to protect a reputation as a "independent" journalist.

"Yet nagging questions remain." Why didn't Fraser check Burnstein's ID? Why didn't we go to a "dependable" rotary public? In the interests of brevity Mr. Demalo should simply have asked, "Why didn't Fraser, knowing that burn-

stein was perpetration a fraud, knowing that an arbitrarily selected notary would two weeks later refuse to appear in court, why didn't he just drop the whole miserable mess." But that Mr. Demalo is precisely the point.

At that time, besides Mr. Burnstein, only the Phila. Police Department, probably Thomas Gilhool, and certainly God knew what was afoot. We were not, however, on speaking terms with any of those personalities -- at that time or since. If Mr. Demalo really finds such questions "nagging" I can only express my sympathy for the dissolved state of his brain and recommend that in the future he confine himself to unravelling nursery rhymes or even less serious matters.

Enough of questions. We turn now to "fact." Mr. Demalo states I attacked Gilhool, "ruthlessly and to the exclusion of the other three candidates in the district . . . as he has been since the election opened." Brain rot infects even Mr. Demalo's memory cells. Three weeks ago the DISTANT DRUMMER printed an abridged (at Mr. Demalo's request) version of my press statement announcing the Alliance campaign. To borrow the editor's very excellent word, it attacks Democrats and Republicans quite "ruthlessly." Of course it did not mention the Dist. 1 candidate of those parties for they had not as yet been selected. The current issue of CRISIS, the Alliance newspaper, features an article on Nate Carabello, the smiling bufoon nominated by the Democrats in Dist. 1. We hope it is "ruthless" enough for Mr. Demalo.

Finally, Demalo must remember my assertion that the TATE administration was implicated through the deliberate perjury of one of its election officials at the hearing. In fact, the good editor asked me to spell the name. I did. It was and still is spelled B-A-R-R not G-A-T-L-E-Y as Mr. Demalo has it in his story.

Temporary insanity? A right wing band of "monkeys" seized the printing press perhaps? For errors of this dimension such explanations are nearly credible. Not so for what follows.

We are told Fraser's "only" evidence was a Bulletin story "vaguely linking" Gilhool to the investigation. Later this same "link" is called "remote." The reader must begin to wonder whether there was any evidence at all -- or just a Labor Committee nightmare. But

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b6
b7C

XEROX

100-44158

1-100-44011

① 100-49929

(COINTELPRO,
NEW LEFT)

P.8-"The Distant
Drummer"
Philadelphia, Pa.

b6
b7C

Date: 10/17/69
Edition: Vol. II, N. 60
Author: Steve Fraser

Editor: [redacted]

Title: SDS

Character: or 100-46536 Sub A

Classification:
Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-107

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
OCT 21 1969
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

DOY-LE 9/6/69

100-46536 Sub A

the two star edition of the Bulletin for Oct. 3 states: "Thomas K. Gilhool brought the matter (the Burnstein affair - my parenth.) to the attention of the Election Commissioners." Now really Mr. DeMaio that statement is quite unequivocal. Indeed, it is very remote from being "remote."

Ah, but next we learn that despite the link being so very "remote" Gene Meyer goes scurrying down to the Bulletin to demand its retraction. He's successful. Presto, in the three star it's disappeared. But why? Might it have something to do with the Bulletin's consistent support for the Gilhool campaign? But then, if the whole tale is true, why fear "linking" Gilhool?

"Enough," cries Mr. DeMaio. "It's all become so muddled. I'm already nagged by other questions and besides I only have one eye."

We are deeply sorry. But there really was a two star edition. "Nagging" questions push irresistably forward. How did the Bulletin manage to commit such a damaging "mistake," even such a "remote" one? Relax, Don. Mr. Meyer, a Crusader of a certain despicable species, will help us out of this one. "The rewrite man did it." Simple? a mere cub, barely a Jimmy Olsen, with a daring imagination and initiative, decides to "link" "remotely" to be sure, a fact, contained in the copy before him, the Commissioners challenge, to another fact, the name Thomas Gilhool, who, if we are to take Mr. Meyer at his most adamant, "Wasn't even aware of it." Now that's a substantial rewrite job. Shades of Citizen Kane.

Our story then leaves the sinister rewrite boy (a sabateur from the Democratic Party perhaps?) to follow Our Hero on a "Fascinating and Perilous Journey." While "working on a story" Mr. Meyer "stumbles" - not mind you over his own feet, but through sheer animal instinct, into the center of Arnold Burnstein. He is enlightened.

Having achieved such an enormous success, Mr. Meyer continues to "stumble" his way to fame. This time he staggers into none other than Greg Harvey, Gilhool's lawyer. Harvey is enlightened. Together they somersault into the arms of Maurice Osser. They do their duty. At which point Mr. Meyer reassures us that "I, I alone am responsible. Gilhool was unaware, unaware I tell you, I only 'stumbled' into Greg Harvey. He too was unaware, absolutely

unaware. I only mention it to show how often I 'stumble.' I alone . . . " We think the man doth protest too heartily. Such accomplishments should be shared.

No, the melodrama has become a bit too much. We're back where we started. Only a mental invalid who insists on spelling the name Barr, G-A-T-E-L-Y is fit to swallow such incredible nonsense. Do you really have but one eye, Mr. DeMaio? I suspect it must be two and with one you're just learning how to wink.

We are "nagged" by different questions, Mr. DeMaio. Yours are answerable by a senile rabbit. But try these. Why the incredible rewrite story? Why did Mr. Meyer, when he first called me say, "Thomas Gilhool has challenged you?" Why have several Gilhool workers, one quite high placed, admitted and then denied that Gilhool "unofficially" brought the challenge? Now don't close your eye. Let's explore this terrifying riddle.

But first we must discard some grade school cant; the literary refuse of the Phila. INQUIRER. "Fraser considers Gilhool the enemy the same way all radicals consider Liberals to be the REAL ENEMY" (your caps). No, that won't do. Our politics are not prescribed by such juvenile formulae. We don't oppose Gilhool because we Must because he is a Liberal.

In our literature, which you refer to but obviously haven't read, we make absolutely clear the reasons for our opposition (again I refer you to the Distant Drummer of three weeks ago.) Gilhool supports the Phila. Plan. We oppose it for its already demonstrated capacity to pit black against white, employed against unemployed in an internecine battle over a diminishing number of jobs. Instead we propose expanded job opportunities, especially in useful construction work, to be created by taxing/appropriating currently wasted banking and corporate incomes. Gilhool supports the wage tax. We oppose it for obvious reasons and propose its replacement by various taxes on speculative real estate and consumer credit income. Our politics then are fundamentally different. It's not a doctrinal dispute, but a question of mutually antagonistic outlooks. That's A.

It goes as follows. Gilhool is connected to very important interests. He comes from the Dillworth law firm and handled cases there for Mr. Dillworth's bank, the Lincoln National, which, by the way, has been a recent major beneficiary of various bondings of the city government and various "public authorities." Those are the interests Gilhool speaks for when he supports the wage tax, advocates the Phila. Plan, etc. We are opposed to such interests, not because we must be in order to be "radical," but because the criminal investment patterns of leading financial and business concerns are absolutely ruining the living standards of millions.

And now C. We have indeed been quite "ruthless" in our criticism of the Gilhool campaign. It's had an effect. Mr. Gilhool's carefully cultivated image (an appropriate word, for it's mainly visual - he says very little) among radical youth, various liberal lawyers, even pitches to blacks. He employs some sleazy moralizing and sentimentality, helped now by his rejection by the discredited Democratic Party.

But our "ruthlessness" has positively damaged his appeal among these lawyers. Exposing his connection to Jim Williams, who helped frame us last April (you do believe that was a frame, don't you, Mr. DeMaio) and the poison concealed behind his shiny rhetoric has given him sufficient reason to feed stories to the Bulletin and worse. He has the motive. It may be dishonorable, nevertheless, it's there. A Gilhool ad in the Daily Pennsylvanian begins: "Politics Stinks." He's proved it.

Despite the profusion of distortions, half-truths, outrageous error, insinuation and omission contained in your article I sincerely believe you to be honest. "I and my confusion" however is a dangerous alliance nowadays. Both eyes must be wide open. On Saturday, Oct. 18, we will stage a demonstration against the city wage tax and for a \$100 minimum wage - As Planned. Does that raise any "nagging" questions, Mr. DeMaio?

Steve Fraser

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LABOR COMMITTEE ON TRIAL

BY DON DEMAIO

The Alliance Party has been permanently disqualified from the Nov. 4 elections and is being investigated for forgery. The decision, which came as a surprise to no one, was handed down last Thursday by Stanley Greenberg, a greying common pleas court judge.

At the hearing, about 10 Alliance Party (i.e. Labor Committee) members filed into the courtroom and viewed the proceedings. Most were brought forward as witnesses against the word of the Party's own candidate, Arnold Burnstein, who maintains he never gave his permission for the Party to use him as a candidate and that his signatures on attesting documents were forged.

The defense was personified in the manner of attorney Sanford Kahn, who charged the Party \$500 to handle the hearing. (No small wonder the Party is on the side of the wage-earners.) Kahn was well-meaning, but doomed from the beginning.

The stiffest opposition to Kahn came from the AP itself. The group griped that Kahn was bungling the case, not a small job for the price (also rather peculiar, coming from a group that says it took Arnie's word that his last name was spelled B . . . E . . . when there was no such listing in even a telephone directory, who erased the name of a candidate from filing petitions and inserted a new name after the petitions were signed, and which paid a notary public to notarize the petitions and can't even get him to testify he did so).

The Alliance Party went into court determined to prove that Burnstein had indeed signed the candidate's affidavit. But the hearing hadn't gotten that far when city solicitor Wolov nailed the AP on a technicality. Several members had signed an affidavit swearing that the petitions were signed by people who were fully aware of the contents - when, in fact, the name of the candidate had been changed after the petitions were signed.



FRASER

Kahn put up a determined fight to show that this was only a technicality, but Greenberg argued that the name of the candidate was no technicality on a petition.

Well, the Alliance Party didn't like that and tried to get Kahn to stick to the plan of attack as they had outlined some time before. This grew into a heated argument out in the hall, during

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.) b6
b7C

Xerox
100-49929
COINTELPRO

1-100-44011

1-100-49158

P.5-"The Distant Drummer"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/23/69
Edition: No. 56
Author: Don DeMaio
Editor: Don DeMaio
Title: SDS

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-108
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

NOV 5 1969

FBI-PHILADELPHIA

DOYLE 1/11/70

a recess, and Kahn swaggered back in the courtroom in a rage. It began to look as if he was considering it not worth the effort, even at those prices. Although one expected the hearing to end there - since it was obvious Greenberg had made up his mind - it continued with testimony from several AP members who swore they were with Burnstein when he signed the affidavit at the notary's. Burnstein then testified that he never signed the statements and never went to a notary public's.

Which brings up an interesting question: Isn't it the whole purpose behind notary publics that they are supposed to witness signatures in case the signature is ever disputed? It was obvious that George Laughlin, the notary involved, was the key figure in the case, yet no one brought him into court. Wolov then brought forward police Lt. John R. Smith, a good-natured 20-year man, to tell what he deduced from an examination of the signatures which were notarized and those on Burnstein's voter registration card. Smith qualified as an expert in handwriting, since he had taken a three-week course in handwriting analysis, analysis of various writing and typing implements, and analysis of erasures and documents in general. It was what you might call a cram course.

Smith displayed enlargements of all the signatures involved. Anyone with 20 minutes training could tell the signatures bore vast similarities as well as differences. Smith stuck only with the differences; Kahn went after the similarities. Greenberg was visibly vexed.

Kahn managed to show fairly well that Burnstein was - in one instance - exaggerating, and in another "forgetful." What came as a crushing blow was when someone checked the election laws (an idea that could have saved everyone a lot of trouble) and found that any alteration on a nomination petition was grounds for automatic invalidation. The AP qualified since it had erased the name of Howard Deck and inserted Burnstein's after the petitions had all been signed.

A second reason for disqualification was "insufficient signatures" under Burnstein's name. In fact, zero signatures.

The next day, Greenberg asked the DA's office to investigate the possibility of forgery - also, someone was obviously perjuring themselves. Coupled with the March arrest of Steve Fraser, head of the AP, for plotting to blow up the Liberty Bell, it looks like the Alliance Party is in for its share of harrassment.

It's a shame. There are so many more pictorial martyrs around. . . .

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SDS: to each his own faction

By JOAN RIEDER

Philadelphia Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is presently split into seemingly irreconcilable factions, working for the same causes for different reasons and by different strategies.

The University chapter of SDS, which has dwindled down to about 10 to 12 members after an opening meeting attendance of over 100 students, is led by members of the labor committee faction of SDS.

The Temple University SDS collective with about 20 to 25 active members consists mainly of the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) faction.

On both campuses there are a numbers of SDS members who are working on a city-wide level rather than actively participating in their campus chapters.

RYM II, a socialistic revolutionary group formed during last summer's national SDS convention, believes that white workers should give up the "special privileges" they are accorded because of their race ("white skin privileges") in deference to blacks. RYM II members also believe that the black community alone has the right to determine its future.

Paul Goldin, a graduate student in philosophy at the University said, "We support the right of the black community to make the wrong decision since it has been oppressed for so long."

The labor committee, on the other hand, supports the expansion of job

*Xerox*1-100-46536 Sub C
SPS, UP1-100-46536 Sub D
SDS, TEMPLE

1-157-2004 BPP

1-100-48783 SMC

1-100-44011

1-100-49158

1-100-50096

1-105-16089

1-100-49738

1-100-51038

1-157-3053

① 100-49929
COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT

100-46536 Sub A

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b6
b7C

Pa.-"The Daily
Pennsylvanian"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/31/69
Edition: LXXXV, No. 70
Author: Joan Rieder
Editor: [redacted]
Title: SDS 100-46556-Sub-A

Character: b6
or b7C

Classification: PH
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

NOV 13 1969

FBI-PHILADELPHIA

DOYLE 9/11/69

opportunities for all workers both black and white with the money for the job expansion coming from the profits of "capitalistic speculation" rather than the pockets of the working class. They believe that it is ridiculous to ask a white worker to give up his job security for another person.

There is a very vocal city-wide SDS Labor Committee which worked alone even before the total division of SDS occurred at the national convention.

In addition, students from the University of Swathmore, Temple University, and the Philadelphia Free Press are presently organizing a city-wide RYM II group.

The University chapter of SDS is presently investigating the proposed Bicentennial Celebration which may be held in Philadelphia, in 1976. Kathy Murphy, a member of the University chapter and the labor committee, said that workers would be evicted from their houses to make way for the construction of Bicentennial buildings. She accused Herman Wrice, leader of the Mantuan-based group The Young Great Society and Andy Jenkins, president of the Mantua City Planners, of supporting the Bicentennial for personal financial reasons.

Muffin Friedman, another labor member of the University chapter, said the amount of jobs that the Bicentennial will offer is a "joke" compared to the number of jobs that will be needed by 1976.

Miss Murphy said that the University chapter will be participating in the Nov. 14-15 antiwar activities in Washington sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC). She said her group's program stresses the conversion of a warbased capitalistic economy into an economy based on the social needs of the people. She said the Mobilization Committee was not very concerned with these social changes and many of its supporters were so-called liberal politicians who profit from "capitalistic speculation."

The RYM II leaders of the Temple Collective are extremely reluctant to speak to the press, but a Labor member of the collective, Marty Solitrin, said the chapter is planning to set up a health care center in the North Philadelphia area in cooperation with the Black Panthers, a mili-

tant black nationalist group.

He also said that the collective has been working in cooperation with the SMC against Temple's Reserve Officer Training Program against LEECH, a police training course at Temple, and against various recruiters.

Solitrin said the collective was more militant than SMC, and there was no basic agreement on philosophy between the two.

Goldin said planning for the city-wide RYM II group was begun at the SDS Conference held at Temple on Oct. 24-26. RYM II intends to set up free health care centers throughout the city because "The revolution should serve the people by providing those services which capitalism is unwilling or unable to provide," he said. The centers will be set up mainly in white neighborhoods.

Goldin also said that the RYM II faction was opposed to the Bicentennial, but it did not agree with labor's analysis of it. He declined to explain the RYM II position.

The Labor Committee has spent much of the last two months involved in the councilmanic election in Philadelphia's first district. Using the name Alliance Party, Labor tried to run the well-known head of the Philadelphia Labor Committee Steve Frasier for Council, but Frasier is two years below the legal age requirement of 25. Miss Murphy said a man by the name of Arnold Bernstein who had been "turning up" at leftist meeting in Philadelphia agreed to run on the Alliance Party ticket.

However, Bernstein later denied to a Philadelphia Bulletin reporter that he was the Alliance Party candidate. Miss Murphy said that several Labor Party members were presently being investigated by the district attorney's office for perjury and forgery of election petitions. She accused Thomas Gilhool, the Urban Action party's candidate (a reform Democratic splinter), who challenged Bernstein's candidacy, of framing the Alliance Party.

The weekend SDS convention held at Temple billed as a unity conference failed to produce any plans for unified actions. Marked by verbal ideological disputes and one brief fist fight on Friday night, the convention confirmed for the participants in the words of Goldin, "We have to go our separate ways."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-16-2011

Memorandum

TO : SAC, 100-49929

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 11/12/69

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] on 10/27/69, advised that [redacted] leader of the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee, was conspicuously absent from the three-day SDS Regional Conference at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., 10/24-26/69.

Informant advised that [redacted] absence was the result of the notoriety and bad press that [redacted] has received concerning an election fraud when [redacted] and other LC members allegedly forged [redacted] signature to election filing papers for City Council, 1st District, Philadelphia.

1/5/75 [initials]
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - 100-49929
1 - 100-49158
1 - 100-44011
1 - 100-46556

SDS

JWD:mmm
(5)

100-49929-110

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 12 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALLIANCE PARTY APPEAL DENIED

Frame-up charges anticipated

Common Pleas Court Judge Greenberg ruled against the Alliance Party's appeal of the decision of the County Board of Elections to strike them from the ballot in the November 4 election for City Councilman for the 1st District. Since Greenberg promised to turn this matter over to the District Attorney, Alliance Party (AP) members may face future charges of forgery and/or conspiracy to commit fraud.

At the original hearing on October 3 before the County Board of Elections AP candidate, Arnold Burnstein, a "peripheral supporter," testified that he was not associated with the AP; that he had never agreed to be their candidate or a member of the Executive Committee designated on the nominating petitions; and that the signatures of Arnold "Bernstein" on the candidate's affidavit and loyalty oath were forgeries. Since the law does not specify procedural rights of parties, it was a classic Star Chamber proceeding. The AP was not allowed to hear Burnstein's testimony or to cross-examine him. On the basis of a 45-minute examination of the signatures, Lt. Smith, a police handwriting expert, testified that in his opinion that Burnstein's handwriting was different from that on the election forms.

The AP's original candidate was Steve Fraser, but he had to withdraw because he was a few months younger than the required age of 25. Howard Deck was selected to replace Fraser, but on September 19th, the eve of the final filing date for the nominating petitions to get the AP on the ballot, Howard Deck withdrew from the race.

Fraser testified that he called Burnstein on the evening of September 19 and asked him to run. Burnstein agreed and came to Fraser's apartment the afternoon of Saturday 20. There AP members erased Deck's typewritten name on the nominating petitions and substituted Burnstein's.

Deck's sudden withdrawal gave the AP no time to have all their petitions signed again. While they did succeed in acquiring 200 more signatures on September 20, they needed 600 to get on the ballot (before September 20 they had collected 1,400). While a candidate may be changed at the discretion of the Executive Committee by formal procedures after a party is on the ballot, the law provides no procedures for replacing a candidate before a party filed its nominating petitions with the County Board of Elections.

b6
b7C

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

① 100-49929
COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT

1-100-44611

1-100-

1-100-49158

P.14-"Philadelphia
Free Press"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/27/69

Edition:

Author: Judith Wyer

Editor:

Title: SDS 100-46556 Sub
A

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-111

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 18 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	
100-49929-111	

100-46556-77 C. P. A.

Before hearing the testimony of Burnstein or the police handwriting expert as to the question of forgery, Greenberg made it clear that he would reject the AP's appeal because there had been a "material alteration" of the nominating petitions. In the course of a long sermon on the sacredness of the nominating petition, he seemed to suggest that if the AP had really wanted to be "practical", they should have had several different members sign the petitions, using the lists of registered voters in the 1st District. As an ex-Committeeman, ex-wardleader, and ex-counsel for the Republican City Committee, Greenberg is undoubtedly quite familiar with such "practical" methods of getting petitions signed.

Burnstein was then called to the stand. He testified that he came to Fraser's apartment for only about 15 minutes on September 20, refused to run, and left alone. Three AP members testified that he was with them at the apartment, agreed to run, and went with them first to the Notary at 1210 South Broad Street and then to the County Board of Elections in City Hall. Other AP members testified to having participated in part of that process with Burnstein.

Lt. Smith presented blow-ups of the signatures in question, and then reiterated his opinion that they were not the same. A long and tedious cross-examination by Sanford Kahn, the AP's attorney, a liberal who comes on like Gregory Peck, failed to shake his testimony. The AP had consulted two independent handwriting experts: The first said after a cursory examination that he had no firm opinion at that point and no time to devote to further study or testimony. The second said he would charge \$650 to testify, which the AP could not afford.

At the end of the hearing on October 16, Greenberg re-called all AP witnesses to the stand and cross-examined them as to details like, "When you left Mr. Fraser's apartment, who did you ride with to the Notary's office?", and, "Which group left the building first?" It is indeed the judge's duty to conduct such cross-examination in a case where there are such gross discrepancies in testimony. However, AP members felt that Greenberg was trying to force them to contradict each other by intimidating them into testifying about details which they did not remember for sure since the event had happened about a month before. Greenberg made remarks like, "There's a lot of suspicious stuff here," "That's highly revealing," and, "We're going to get to the bottom of this."

The hearing -- and perhaps future proceedings connected with it -- pose many questions that are unanswerable without

further data.

The Notary, George Laughlin, should have been the key witness at the trial. The AP was told that he had left to vacation in Florida shortly before the October 3 hearing. However, AP members found him at his home in Wynnefield, where he told them that if he was ever subpoenaed, he would be sure to be in Florida. Upon seeing Laughlin, his visitors realized that he wasn't the man who had done the actual notarizing of their documents. They went to Laughlin's office and identified one of his employees as the one whom Laughlin had allowed (illegally) to use his notarial seal. The office supervisor wouldn't allow this employee to talk to them. Realizing that pressure from some source was being applied both to Laughlin and his employee, the AP subpoenaed neither of them for the appeal for fear they would be hostile witnesses.

Assuming Burnstein's testimony to be true, how could the AP expect to get away with running and unwilling candidate? How could they presume to gorge his signature without having a facsimile of it? How could they possibly mis-spell his name (when it's spelled correctly on his doorbell and in the phone book)? In order to accept Burnstein's testimony, one would have to believe that the AP was deliberately setting itself up to be "martyred," a theory that few people close to the Movement could find credible.

Assuming the AP testimony to be true, Burnstein must have planned in advance to sign his signature differently and to mis-spell his name. Assuming Burnstein to be a cop or agent of some kind, how could such a plan to discredit the AP be put together seemingly on such short notice? What particular part of the power structure is behind this move to discredit the AP?

Burnstein, who lives at 322 South 11th Street, has been in and out of Philadelphia Movement groups for at least the last five years, including various Temple groups, Progressive Labor, Movement for a Democratic Society and the Philadelphia Anti-Draft Union. He was last seen in the RYM 2 Caucus at the SDS Regional Conference last weekend. RYM 2 BEWARE!

JUDITH WOOD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-16-2011

SAC (100-46556)

11/17/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS
IS - SDS

[redacted] on 11/12/69 advised that the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee (LC) planned a LC regional conference on Sunday, 11/23/69, at the University of Pennsylvania (UP).

b6
b7C
b7D

On 11/13/69 SA [redacted] and the writer confidentially advised [redacted] UP, of the scheduled LC regional conference at UP on 11/23/69.

[redacted] said this was the first information he had received concerning the planned conference and that since the LC is not a recognized student activity at UP he would take steps to prevent the conference from being held at the UP.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] pointed out that Houston Hall, which is a student activities building, is used by various student groups and that arrangements for meeting halls are easily made. He added that individuals responsible for making meeting halls available are careless in checking on the affiliations of the applicant and it is this carelessness which allows unauthorized organizations like the LC to utilize the facilities of Houston Hall.

1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-50814
1 - 100-DEAD
1 - 100-50448
① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO)
1 - 100-46556-SUB C (SDS-UP)

11/15/85
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C
b7D

JWD:ELC
(8)

etc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-112

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 17 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
b7C
b7D

PH 100-46556

[] added that he would make a special effort to impress on those in charge of facilities at Houston Hall to deny use of any facilities to the LC, particularly on 11/23/69.

The Agents confidentially advised [] that [] and a student in the Graduate School, UP, working for a doctorate of [], and his [] are sources of potential trouble for UP. [] was told that [] and [] attended the SDS National Council Meeting, Austin, Texas, in March 1969 as members of the Michigan State University (MSU) SDS chapter. [] was further informed that [] at an SDS anti-ROTC rally at MSU on 5/15/69 and that following the speeches SDS members attempted to force their way into the ROTC headquarters at MSU, at which time fights broke out. [] was also told that [] and [] were elected as MSU SDS delegates to the June 1969 SDS National Convention.

b6
b7C
b7Db6
b7C
b7D

[] advised that he has over [] including [] but that [] do not come under his personal review or supervision unless they continue as a teaching fellow for over three years. Because of this [] knew nothing about [] prior to the Agents' contact. He stated that he would contact [] and would keep tabs on [] during [] stay at UP.

b6
b7C
b7D

[] was told that one of the most vocal and active members of the Philadelphia SDS LC, [] is employed as [] at the UP.

[] did not know [] but he verified [] employment, noting that [] in the []

b6
b7C
b7D

[] at the UP. The Agents further advised [] that [] is a member of Local 590, State, County, and Municipal Workers, and he was particularly interested in this because he said Local 590 has been giving the UP administration trouble attempting to unionize all non-teaching employees at the UP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 11/26/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] Aka

SM - SDS
OO: Philadelphia
BU FILE 100-453623
PH FILE 100-51024

[REDACTED] Aka
SM - SDS
OO: Philadelphia
BU FILE 100-448422
PH FILE 100-48733

[REDACTED]
SM - SDS
OO: Philadelphia
BU FILE 100-445915
PH FILE 100-49158

b6
b7C

- 6 - Bureau (RM)
2 - 100-453623
2 - 100-448422
2 - 100-445915
8 - Boston (Encs. 3) (RM)
2 - 100-35472 (SDS, LABOR COMMITTEE)
2 - 100- [REDACTED]
2 - 100- [REDACTED]
2 - 100- [REDACTED]
4 - Baltimore (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - 100-25081 (SDS, LABOR COMMITTEE)
2 - 100- [REDACTED]

COPIES CONT'D PAGE 1A

JTB:ELC
(26)

Approved: *elc*
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per _____

per Bu airtel 1/29/75
Classified by 3397
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-49929-113

PH 100-51024

8 - Philadelphia

1 - 100-51024

1 - 100-48733

1 - 100-49158

1 - 100-51036

1 - 100-46556 (SDS, LABOR COMMITTEE)

1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)

1 - 100-50824 (SDS-TOPREV)

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-16-2011

SAC, (100-46556)

12/24/69

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
LABOR COMMITTEE
IS - SDS

On 12/8/69, the writer telephonically contacted [redacted] University of Pennsylvania, [redacted] During the conversation [redacted] volunteered that he is responsible for the [redacted] which appeared in [redacted] University of Pennsylvania [redacted] regarding the unsuccessful Philadelphia SDS conference held at the University on [redacted].

b6
b7C
b7D

The writer had previously alerted [redacted] of the SDS conference and he had advised he subsequently [redacted] to [redacted] if it should be a failure as it turned out to be.

b6
b7C
b7D

1- 100-46556.
② 100-49929 (Cointelpro - New Left)

JWD/amd
(3)

amd

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-114

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 24 1969	
PHILADELPHIA	
18	

Doyle JWD

SAC (100-46556)

1/9/70

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

STUDENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 1/6/70 [] (RELIABLE) advised that the SDS Labor Committee (LC) is completely demoralized as a result of its [] having been publicly discredited and having left Philadelphia, Pa., for Baltimore, Md. Informant noted that [] is publicly identified by the local press and the local underground press as having been involved in filing fictitious nomination papers for a city council candidate, District #1, Philadelphia.

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - 100-46556
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)
1 - 100-49158 []
[]

JWD:ds
(4)

100-49929-115

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 9 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Doyle (quid)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-16-2011

SAC (100-46556)

1/12/70

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

b7D

On 1/7/70 [] (RELIABLE) advised that the Philadelphia SDS Labor Committee (LC) planned a demonstration outside the Municipal Services Building, Philadelphia, Pa., at 2:30 p.m. on 1/7/70. The LC hoped to have members of The Resistance join with the LC in the demonstration.

Informant noted that Philadelphia Mayor JAMES H. TATE was scheduled to meet in the Municipal Services Building at 2:30 p.m. on 1/7/70 with the mayors of five cities in New York State where GE facilities are located, at which GE facilities the workers have gone on strike. TATE is concerned with the GE situation because the strike includes the GE plant at 67th Street and Elmwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The purpose of the planned demonstration was to show support of the LC and The Resistance for the GE strikers and attempt to attract public support for the strike.

The above information was confidentially furnished on 1/7/70 to [] Philadelphia PD, Civil Disobedience Unit.

b6
b7C

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 22
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1 - 100-46556
1 - 14-212 (THE RESISTANCE)
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)
[]

JWD:ds
(4)

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-116

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 12 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
[]	

SAC, 100-46556

1/22/70

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

b6

b7C

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

As has been previously reported, the Philadelphia Office through the confidential cooperation of [redacted] Civil Disobedience Unit, PHPD, arranged to have [redacted] and the [redacted] prepare articles concerning [redacted] and SDS Labor Committee falsifying city council nomination papers for [redacted] did not know of the FBI's interest in the situation.

Bulletin articles concerning the Labor Committee filing false nominations have been included in 100-46556 Sub A.

The November, 1969, issue of Philadelphia Magazine commencing on Page 125 contains an article "Midwifing the New Politics" by [redacted] which concerns the First Councilmanic District of Philadelphia. Pages 131 and 132 furnished a detailed account of [redacted] and the Labor Committee falsifying [redacted] nominating petition which resulted in the Labor Committee (under the political name of Alliance Party) being thrown off the ballot.

b6

b7C

The November, 1969 issue of Philadelphia Magazine has been made an exhibit in 100-46556.

1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, New Left)
1 - 100-44011 [redacted]
1 - 100-49158 [redacted]

b6

b7C

JWD:kpb
(4)

Kyl-

100-49929-118

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 22 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, 100-46556

DATE: 1/22/70

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

b7D.

On 1/6/70, [redacted] (reliable) advised that the Philadelphia Students for a Democratic Society - Labor Committee (SDS-LC) plan to join with members of the Resistance in a demonstration at the Municipal Services Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on the afternoon of 1/7/70, to demonstrate their support for GE strikers. Informant said that Mayor JAMES H. TATE of Philadelphia was meeting on the afternoon of 1/7/70, with Mayors from Schenectady, Utica, Elmira, Auburn, all of New York, where GE facilities are located. The purpose of the meeting, which was scheduled for Municipal Services Building, was to try to end the strike of GE workers. The above information was confidentially furnished to [redacted], Civil Disobedience Unit, PHPD, on the morning of 1/7/70.

b6
b7C
b7D

On the afternoon of 1/7/70, SAs WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, [redacted], EDWARD M. COLE, and JEREMIAH W. DOYLE observed a picket line in front of Municipal Services Building, which operated from 2:30 p.m. to 3:05 p.m.

The highest number of pickets at any one time was 14 and the pickets included [redacted]

- 1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
- 1 - 100-50341 (New Left Movement)
- ① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, New Left)
- 1 - 100-50858
- 1 - 100-51106
- 1 - 100-50759
- 1 - 100-49738
- 1 - 100-50340
- 1 - 100-51051

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C
b7D

100-49929-119

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 22 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

JWD:kpb
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The pickets carried signs supporting the GE strikers but only one sign identified the pickets and this sign stated that the pickets were members of the Alliance Party (political name used by SDS-LC).

There were very few passers-by because of the extremely cold weather and the picket line attracted no attention from these passers-by and as a result the picket line was discontinued at 3:05 p.m.

The pickets distributed copies of a pamphlet captioned "Strike GE Products from Shopping List" prepared by Philadelphia Moratorium and Philadelphia Resistance, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

[] was distributing copies of the Alliance Party newspaper "Crisis", December, 1969 issue. One copy of the pamphlet and two copies of the December, 1969 issue of "Crisis" have been made exhibits in 14-212 and 100-46556 Sub P respectively.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 1/7/70, [] advised that the SDS and Resistance picket line at the Municipal Services Building on the afternoon of 1/7/70, was considered to be a complete failure by the participants.

[] advised that the demonstrators hoped to invade the room at the Municipal Services Building where Mayor TATE and the mayors from the four up-state New York cities were conferring but that the PHPD, Civil Disobedience Unit, apparently had advanced information concerning the demonstration and would not allow any of the demonstrators individually or collectively to enter the Municipal Services Building.

b7D

[] said that the picket line was scheduled to operate from 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., but because of the lack of interest displayed by passers-by, it was discontinued at 3:05 p.m., and that [] one of the organizers of the picket line arrived too late to participate in the demonstration because of the early termination of the picket line.

[] added that the SDS-LC is demoralized because of the lack of response its demonstrations have received from the general public. Informant continued that an indication of the ineffectiveness of the SDS-LC is that the LC requested

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-26556

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the Resistance's support in the demonstration of 1/7/70. This is the first instance where the SDS-LC has felt it necessary to call on the help of any other organization in staging a picket line or demonstration.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC (157-4575)

2/12/70

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SIT-IN AT DREXEL INSTITUTE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1/29/70

RM

b6
b7C

On the morning of 1/29/70, [redacted] (reliable) advised [redacted] of [redacted] of the Philadelphia Community Union, (PCU), that the PCU and other neighborhood groups planned to meet at Mini School, 33rd and Arch Streets at 7:30 p.m. on 1/27/70 and that after the meeting those in attendance would proceed to Drexel Institute and stage a sit-in in protest of Drexel's faculty expansion program.

b6
b7C

The above information was confidentially furnished to [redacted] former Special Agent of the FBI, [redacted] of [redacted] and [redacted] Civil Disobedience Unit (CDU), Philadelphia PD. Both [redacted] and [redacted] were aware of the meeting at the Mini School on the evening of 1/27/70 but neither was aware of the planned sit-in.

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - 157-4575

1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO)

1 - 100-50387 (Philadelphia Community Union)

JWD/lam
(4)

lam

100-49929-150

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 11 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

PH 100-49929

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The hearing was continued on 10/16/69 and
at this time [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] Judge GREENBERG terminated the hearing
on 10/16/69 and stated that the AP would definitely not be
allowed on the ballot on the 11/4/69 election and that he
was considering recommending to the Philadelphia District
Attorney that criminal prosecution be considered in this
matter. ~~(S)~~

Publicity concerning the hearing and the AP's
removal from the ballot was extensive as indicated by xerox
copies of the following articles:

"The Evening Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa.
October 3, 1969
3 Star Edition
Page 6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SDS Council 'Candidate' Denies He Agreed to Run

A midcity man today disowned nominating petitions in his name for the City Council vacancy in the 1st district.

Arnold Burnstein, 32, of 322 S. 11th st., said he never agreed to be a candidate of the Alliance Party, which was set up by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Labor Committee, which is not affiliated with the national SDS organization.

Notarized nominating petitions, allegedly bearing Burnstein's signature, were filed with the Board of Elections with his name spelled "Bernstein."

The matter was called to the attention of Maurice S. Osser, head of the Elections Board, yesterday by a reporter. Osser held a hearing on the matter today.

Burnstein told Osser he didn't sign the petition and that he is not a member of the Labor Committee.

Burnstein testified that Steve Fraser, of 320 S. 10th st., asked him to be a candidate, but he refused. Fraser, 23, had planned to run, but had to drop out when he learned that a councilman must be 25.

Fraser and Robert Mueller, 23, also of 320 S. 10th st., testified that Burnstein accompanied them to a notary public to have the petitions notarized. Mueller said he saw Burnstein sign the petitions. Fraser said he doesn't remember seeing Burnstein sign.

8

PH 100-49929

"The Sunday Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa.
October 5, 1969
Sunday Edition
Page 22

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Students Charge Gilhool 'Framed' Their Candidate

The Alliance Party, a newcomer to Philadelphia politics, held a press conference yesterday and said it is the victim of both a "put on" and a "frame."

Its spokesman, Steven Fraser, said the "put on" came from Arnold Burnstein, 32, of 322 S. 11th st., who Fraser said was their candidate for the City Council vacancy in the 1st district.

Burnstein, who denied he ever agreed to run, was rejected as the candidate on Friday by the County Board of Elections. Thomas K. Gilhool, a lawyer who is an independent Democratic candidate for the same Council seat, is cast by The Alliance as the villain in the piece.

In a statement, the Alliance said: "The man immediately and directly behind this frame is Thomas K. Gilhool, reform Democratic candidate in the race."

The Alliance Party is a group of mostly college and graduate students whose nucleus is the Students for a Democratic Society Labor Committee. This is not affiliated with the national SDS organization.

PH 100-49929

"The Philadelphia Free Press"
Philadelphia, Pa.
October 6, 1969
Page 5

It is noted that "The Philadelphia Free Press"
is a radical, weekly underground newspaper.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ELECTORAL FARCE

Philadelphia's reigning political powers apparently put no stock in the old saw that lightning, in the guise of a political frameup, does not successfully strike the same party twice. Incredible as it may seem, the Alliance Party, the official political party of the SDS-Labor Committee has been framed again. Last April it was the "big bomb bust," featuring Philadelphia lawman George Fencil and his T.V. bomb squad doing their thing in Steve Fraser's apartment. This time its the "great electoral hoax," featuring the Alliance Party as the unwilling mark, Dick Dilworth's great white hope, the young liberal - reformist Thomas K. Gilhool as the accused finger man, Arnold Bernstein, (or was it Bernstein?) a little known Alliance party hanger-on in a confusing role, the County Commissioner as "the law," and a local notary public, George Laughlin, as the "crucial defense witness" presently and conveniently on extended vacation somewhere in the swampland of Miami, Florida.

PERIPHERAL SUPPORT

PETTY OFFICIALS CONSPIRE AGAINST A. P.

The Alliance Party, concerned with bringing its political program to the attention of the voting public, originally intended to run Steve Fraser, a party member, in the upcoming race for the First District Councilmanic seat on City Council. When it was discovered that Fraser's age disqualified him from running for this political office, he was replaced by Arnold Burnstein, a "peripheral supporter," but not a member of the Alliance Party, who agreed to run on the Party's platform.

Accordingly, on September 20, of this year, some twenty members of the Alliance Party and Arnold Burnstein assembled in Steve Fraser's apartment to gather together the signed petitions necessary to place the Alliance Party's candidate, Mr. Burnstein, on the ballot as a candidate for the First District's Councilmanic seat. Before leaving the apartment, however, the potential candidate indicated that his name had been misspelled on the petitions, Burnstein instead of Bernstein. Appropriate corrections were therefore made and the group then proceeded to the notary public offices of George Laughlin, prior to taking the petitions to City Hall. A half-dozen people witnessed Burnstein sign a loyalty oath, petition, and a candidate's affidavit before the notary public. The group then went on to City Hall where they filled for a place for the Alliance Party's candidate on the ballot for the upcoming Councilmanic elections.

The County commissioner now claims that the different signatures alleged to be Arnold Burnstein's were forged, and he is considering charging the Alliance Party with forgery. In any case the Alliance Party will not appear on the ballot unless they can be removed from participating in this election.

It is quite clear that petty city officials and liberal-reformist Thomas K. Gilhool, an ex member of Dick Dilworth's law firm turned politician, view the Alliance Party as a threat since it went out into the streets and spoke directly to people's needs. One major thrust of the Alliance Party has been firm opposition to the highly controversial Philadelphia Plan, a scheme supported by Gilhool. It is also obvious that the Alliance Party was no real electoral threat to the city's ruling politicians. But in a real sense the Alliance Party threatened to demonstrate a contradiction in the capitalist system between those who pay the major portion of public taxes and those who pay the least but profit most. Thanks to the intemperate actions of some petty politicians and their liberal lackys, the pro-loyalty oath, petition, and a candidate's traditions between private wealth and public squalor.

HAROLD WILCOX and BILL BIGGIN

ALLIANCE PARTY DISQUALIFIED

On Friday, October 3, at a County Board of Elections hearing, the Alliance Party was disqualified from the ballot as a result of a formal challenge brought by the County Commissioner. The formal reasons given for disqualification were that Arnold Burnstein claimed that he never ment to run for the office in question, that he never went to the notary public's office, that he never signed any documents, that he never went to City Hall, and that his name was incorrectly spelled. A police handwriting expert indicated that the signatures on each of the three forms signed in the notary public's office are different in each case. At this formal hearing George Laughlin, the notary public in question, was not available as he was vacationing in Florida having left shortly before receiving notice to appear at the hearing.

The Evening Bulletin, in an article which appeared on Friday, October 3, indicated that Thomas K. Gilhool, an independent reform democrat currently on the ballot for the First District's Councilmanic seat, had brought the issue of the Alliance Party's legal qualifications for inclusion on the ballot to the attention of the County Commissioner.

13

PH 100-49929

"The Philadelphia Daily News"
Philadelphia, Pa.
October 4, 1969
8 Star Edition
Page 15

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Unwilling to Run, He Wins Ouster As SDS Candidate

By BILL MALONE

Arnold Burnstein has won his fight to be disqualified as the councilmanic candidate of the Students for a Democratic Society Labor Committee.

The unusual case climaxed yesterday with the City Commissioners rejecting nominating petitions bearing his name. Burnstein had requested the rejection.

Maurice Osser, chairman of the commissioner, said the Alliance Party petitions were thrown out on the grounds "there was an apparent forgery" of Burnstein's signature on them.

Osser said the alleged forgery on the nominating petitions for a vacancy in the First Councilmanic District was confirmed by a police handwriting expert.

AT A HEARING yesterday before the City Commissioners and First Deputy City Solicitor Levy Anderson, Burnstein, 22, of 322 S. 11th st., testified he never gave the SDS Labor Committee the OK to list him as a candidate and that he didn't want to run.

Steve Fraser, 23, of 322 S. 11th st., and Robert Mueller, 23, of 320 S. 10th st., testified that Burnstein agreed to run as their group's candidate and also said he had signed the nominating petition.

After the hearing, the handwriting expert was called in and the probe of the nominating papers began.

Osser said the investigation also disclosed there were erasures on the petition where apparently the name of Harold Deck had been. Fraser testified that Deck withdrew as the Labor Committee's candidate and Burnstein eventually replaced him.

ANOTHER GROUND for rejection, said Osser, was that they didn't ask Burnstein to run until Sept. 19 while there were signatures and dates in the petitions from Sept. 13.

Osser said he was referring the whole matter to the district attorney's office "for whatever action he deems fit."

"As of now," said Osser, "he is off the ballot. The next move is theirs."

18

PH 100-49929

"The Philadelphia Inquirer"
Philadelphia, Pa.
October 22, 1969
Final Edition
Page 11

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quater of Candidate Is Supported by Court

Common Pleas Court Judge Stanley M. Greenberg ruled Tuesday that the Philadelphia County Board of Elections was correct in rejecting the nomination papers of Alliance

Party candidate for City Council Arnold Burnstein on Oct. 3.

Judge Greenberg also announced that he had referred the entire matter to the district attorney "for further investigation and report" because of what he described as "irreconcilable" testimony and clear indications "that someone did not tell the truth while under oath to do so in an important legal proceeding."

SIGNATURE DISPUTED

"This we cannot overlook," Greenberg said. "We wish it clearly understood that the person or persons who attempted to mislead both the defendant (Election Board) and the court by deliberately testifying falsely will be dealt with severely."

He was referring to the hearing before the Board of Elections when Burnstein testified that the candidate's signature on the nominating petitions was not his and that he had not appeared at the office of the notary public who ostensibly had witnessed his signature.

Alliance Party members had testified, in direct contradiction, that they had seen him at the notary's office and had seen him as he signed the petition.

Police testimony was introduced corroborating Burnstein's contention that he had not signed the papers.

PARTICIPANTS WARNED

Judge Greenberg's seven-page opinion warned that "we cannot and will not abide a situation where litigants or witnesses for any reason attempt to mislead the court in this fashion."

The party had brought an action in mandamus to compel the Election Board to receive and file the nomination papers of Burnstein as a candidate for City Council from the 1st District at the Nov. 4 special election. It also sought to have the court restrain the board from printing the ballot forms, pending the decision.

ia

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2011

TO : SAC (100-46556)

DATE: 2/12/70

FROM :

SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT:

SDS LABOR COMMITTEE
IS - SDS

ACTION:

None. Information regarding the [REDACTED]
Labor Committee demonstration was previously furnished
orally to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Civil Disobedience
Unit, Philadelphia Police Department.

b6
b7C
b7D

On [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable
information in the past, advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had scheduled a demonstration against
Pennsylvania Governor SHAFER on [REDACTED], when
the Governor was to be [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. Informant advised that [REDACTED] had stated
that the demonstration was to start at [REDACTED]
Philadelphia, Pa.

b6
b7C
b7D

At approximately [REDACTED]

100-49929-122
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

FEB 12 1970
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - 100-46556 (SDS LC) ✓
1 - 100-49365 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-50096 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-50992 [REDACTED]

1 - 100-50998 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-51038 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELLIGENCE
NEW LEFT) ✓



JTB/ljw
(8)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PH 100-46556

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

The "Daily Pennsylvanian" took pictures and supposedly will run them in the paper in the next few days.

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] is planning to hold an "open meeting" in [REDACTED], on that date and attempt to gather students to discuss with them the tuition height.

Informant also learned that the groups in the Powelton Village area fighting the Drexel Institute Expansion Program, will hold a meeting at 7:30 p.m., Thursday evening, 1/29/70, at the Mini-School to decide "what to do since the Drexel Administration has refused to come to terms with the people."

Labor Committee representatives, though not particularly welcome, will attend this meeting as observers to keep up on developments. If direct action against Drexel is planned the Labor Committee will "get in the action" if it appears advantageous to do so.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-46556-SUB R)

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: SDS, WEATHERMAN
IS - SDS

b6
b7C

On 3/3/70 SAs HAL H. BREMER and JEREMIAH W. DOYLE contacted Agents [] and [] IRS Intelligence, seventh floor, 401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., regarding the SDS Weatherman.

[] and [] advised that although they have no specific information IRS Intelligence is concerned that the SDS Weatherman faction might join with the War Resisters League in the League's campaign to withhold payments of Federal income tax which is used for military purposes.

b6
b7C

[] and [] noted that 401 North Broad Street is a very insecure building and that there are approximately a dozen entrances into the building. Because of this situation it would be possible for SDS Weatherman to easily invade the building and destroy IRS records in connection with the War Resisters League campaign against payments of Federal income taxes.

[] and [] were familiar with the vandalism at Station WCAU-TV, Philadelphia, Pa., on 1/10/70 and the

b6
b7C

- 1 - 100-46556-SUB R
- 1 - 100-51301 []
- 1 - 100-12684 []
- 1 - 100-49761 []
- 1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)
- 1 - 100-51023 (PHILADELPHIA FREE PRESS)
- 1 - 100-51182 (PLAIN DEALER)
- 1 - 100-35453 (WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE)

JWD:ELC
(8)

elc

100-49929-124

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



PH 100-46556-SUB R

subsequent claim in the Philadelphia Free Press that the group which vandalized WCAU-TV was the Quaker City SDS Weatherman.

They were told that aside from the above-mentioned article in the Philadelphia Free Press there has been only one other instance to date that an SDS Weatherman group exists in Philadelphia. This was [redacted] distributing copies of a throwaway at a demonstration at Independence Mall on 2/14/70 in support of the "Chicago Seven." This throwaway was captioned "Storm Brewing in Philadelphia, Be Prepared for Heavy Heather, Free the Panthers," and reflects it was issued by the Quaker City SDS. A xerox copy of the throwaway was furnished to [redacted] and [redacted].

b6
b7C

It was pointed out to [redacted] and [redacted] that some of the individuals involved in the vandalism at WCAU-TV telephoned the Philadelphia Free Press after having been arrested. This indicates that the Philadelphia Free Press is involved with a possible SDS Weatherman group in Philadelphia. It was further pointed out to them that if the Philadelphia Free Press could be put out of business the possibility of an SDS Weatherman group operating in Philadelphia would be lessened.

They were told that the Philadelphia Free Press hold weekly meetings on Wednesday nights and that at the meeting of 1/22/70 there was a factional dispute concerning the finances of the Free Press and that [redacted] of the Philadelphia Free Press and one of its publishers, was accused of being responsible for a \$7,000 shortage in the Philadelphia Free Press accounts. They were also told that during the factional dispute that arose on 1/21/70 statements were made that the Philadelphia Free Press would be in considerable trouble if it should be audited by IRS.

b6
b7C

The Agents further informed IRS Intelligence that at the 1/21/70 meeting, which was attended by approximately 50 individuals, there was a split between the followers of

[redacted] of the Philadelphia Free Press, and the supporters of [redacted] and that [redacted] and his supporters left the meeting and threatened to publish a competing underground newspaper. They were told that [redacted] and his followers carried out their threat of publishing a competing underground newspaper with the publication of the first issue of "Plain Dealer" on 2/12/70.

Agents furnished IRS Intelligence with copies of the Philadelphia Free Press issue of 12/15/69, 2/9/70, and 2/23/70, and with a copy of the "Plain Dealer" 2/26/70. It was pointed out to IRS Intelligence that the listing of the staff in the issue of 12/15/69 was a considerably larger number than listings of the Free Press staff issues of 2/9 and 23/70, which is accounted for by the split which occurred on 1/21/70. It was also pointed out to them that the staff appearing in the issue of the "Plain Dealer" includes many individuals who are on the staff of the Philadelphia Free Press in the issue of 12/15/69, but who left the Free Press during the factionalism which arose on 1/21/70.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that he felt that IRS Intelligence could institute a civil investigation of the Philadelphia Free Press and that he would recommend such action so as to limit the paper's effectiveness toward encouraging an SDS Weatherman faction in the Philadelphia area.

IRS Intelligence requested that it be furnished with copies of future Philadelphia reports on SDS and they were told that such copies would be furnished.

3/13/70

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, CHICAGO (ATT. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE)
FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-46556-Sub R)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) (WEATHERMAN), IS-SDS.

RE NEW YORK TELS TO THE DIRECTOR CONCERNING EXPLOSIONS
AT [] RESIDENCE, GREENWICH VILLAGE AND PHILADELPHIA TELS
TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO MARCH TEN AND ELEVEN, SEVENTY
CONCERNING DOCUMENTS OF [] AND [] FOUND IN
RUBBLE IN [] RESIDENCE.

INVESTIGATION SHOWED BOTH [] AND [] HAD THESE
DOCUMENTS STOLEN WHILE ADDITIONAL GIRLS FROM BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
HAD ID CARDS AND VARIOUS DOCUMENTS STOLEN AS DID [] ON
MARCH TWO, SEVENTY.

OFFICER OF BRYN MAWR, PA. TRUST CO. HAS ALSO REPORTED THEY
ARE RECEIVING A NUMBER OF BAD CHECKS FROM IN AND AROUND NEW
YORK CITY AREA WHICH WERE WRITTEN ON THE ACCOUNTS OF ABOVE BRYN
MAWR STUDENTS.

NEW YORK TIMES OF MARCH THIRTEEN, SEVENTY, PAGE TWENTYSEVEN
REFLECTS INTERVIEWS WITH ACQUAINTANCES OF [] ONE FORMER

WBA:VFH

(3)

cc: 100-49929 (COINTELPRO)
87-new

100-49929-125
Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

CODE

PAGE TWO
100-46656 sub R

b6
b7C

ASSOCIATE NOTED HE ASKED [] HOW HE SURVIVED AND HOW THE WEATHERMEN SUPPORTED THEMSELVES. "WE STEAL" WAS THE RESPONSE.

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING INDICATES GOOD POSSIBILITY THAT PERSONS ASSOCIATED IN THE [] ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE THEFT OF IDENTIFICATION AND CHECKS AS NOTED ABOVE.

IN VIEW OF THEIR TRANSMISSION FROM NEW YORK CITY AREA TO BRYN MAWR, PA. ITSP VIOLATION INDICATED.

APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED AT BRYN MAWR TRUST CO AND SEPARATE COMMUNICATION BEING SENT BUREAU OPENING UNSUB, ITSP VIOLATION WITH [] (A BRYN MAWR GRADUATE), [] ETAL MENTIONED AS POSSIBLE SUSPECTS.

b6
b7C

3/14/70

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
SACS, NEW YORK (100-148047)
CHICAGO (100-40903)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46556-SUB R)

SDS - WEATHERMAN; IS-SDS.

RE PHILADELPHIA TEL, MARCH THIRTEEN LAST.

b6
b7C

INVESTIGATION NOW REFLECTS ADDITIONAL SIMILAR THEFTS
AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE REPORTED FEBRUARY NINETEEN NINETEEN
SEVENTY CONSISTING OF PENNSYLVANIA DRIVER'S LICENSE OF
[REDACTED]; CHECKBOOK ON PROVIDENT BANK, AND BILFOLD OF
[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] CHARGE CARD FOR PHILA-
DELPHIA DEPARTMENT STORE. THESE CHECKS AND IDENTIFICATIONS
USED IN PURCHASE OF FIREARMS AS FOLLOWS (ALL PLACED IN NCIC):

1 - 100-46556-SUB R
1 - 87-NEW 87-20030
1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO)

MPS:ELC
(3)
elc

100-49929-126

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

PH 100-46556-SUB R
PAGE TWO

LLANERCH GUN SHOP, LLANERCH, PA., ON FEBRUARY ELEVEN, AN ITHACA LSA RIFLE THREE ZERO EIGHT, SERIAL NUMBER FIVE FIVE ZERO ONE ONE THREE SEVEN FIVE THREE, FIVE BOXES OF CARTRIDGES FOR SAME, AND ONE REDFIELD SCOPE.

AT M AND C SPORT SHOP, HATBORO, PA., FEBRUARY ELEVEN, ONE KASNER TWENTY GAUGE DOUBLE BARREL SHOTGUN, SERIAL NUMBER ONE ZERO SEVEN ONE THREE TWO, FOUR BOXES OF TWENTY GAUGE DOUBLE ZERO BUCKSHOT SHELLS, AND ONE CLEANING KIT.

AT QUINBY'S GUN SHOP, DANBORO (DOYLESTOWN), PA., ON FEBRUARY ELEVEN NINETEEN SEVENTY, ONE UNIVERSAL M DASH ONE SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE, SERIAL NUMBER FOUR FIVE THREE NINE NINE, FOUR BOXES OF CARTRIDGES, TWO EXTRA CLIPS FOR SAME, ONE LEUPOLD RIFLE SCOPE AND MOUNT, AND ONE CLEANING KIT.

AT SPORTSMANS PARADISE, THREE TWO ZERO EAST BUTLER STREET, AMBLER, PA., ON FEBRUARY TWELVE NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE SAVAGE ONE ONE ZERO C, THREE ZERO ZERO SIX RIFLE, SERIAL

PH 100-46556-SUB R
PAGE THREE

NUMBER A ONE THREE SEVEN EIGHT FOUR TWO, FIVE BOXES THREE ZERO ZERO SIX CARTRIDGES, ONE BOX THIRTY CALIBER CARBINE SHELLS, TWO BOXES TWENTY GAUGE DOUBLE ZERO BUCKSHOT SHELLS, ONE GUN CASE, ONE LEUPOLD SCOPE VARIABLE THREE TO NINE POWER, AND ONE CLEANING KIT.

AT HARRINGTON AND VANDERGRENTH, WARMINSTER TOWNSHIP, PA., ON FEBRUARY TWELVE NINETEEN SEVENTY, ONE REMINGTON M EIGHT SEVEN ZERO TWELVE GAUGE SHOTGUN, SERIAL NUMBER S ONE THREE SIX SIX ZERO FOUR TWO, ONE EXTRA BARREL FOR SAME FOR RIFLED SLUG, ONE CLEANING KIT, ONE GUN CASE, AND FOUR BOXES TWELVE GAUGE DOUBLE ZERO BUCKSHOT SHELLS.

AT POLLY BROTHERS, WYNCOTE, PA., ON FEBRUARY TWELVE NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE WETHERBY MARK FIVE RIFLE THREE ZERO ZERO SIX, SERIAL NUMBER P THREE FOUR THREE FIVE EIGHT.

PURCHASES OF ABOVE WEAPONS APPARENTLY MADE BEFORE CHECKS AND IDENTIFICATIONS KNOWN TO BE STOLEN AND REPORTED TO SWARTHMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PH 100-46556-SUB R
PAGE FOUR

INTERVIEWS OF ALL DYNAMITE DEALERS PHILADELPHIA AND SUBURBS REFLECT NONE HAVE SOLD DYNAMITE OR OTHER EXPLOSIVES IN RECENT PAST TO OTHER THAN WELL-KNOWN CUSTOMERS. NONE AWARE OF ANY THEFTS FROM CUSTOMERS.

INITIAL CONTACT BRYN MAWR TRUST COMPANY, BRYN MAWR, PA., REFLECTS ONE ACCOUNT WITH EIGHT RECENT FORGED CHECKS ON STOLEN STUDENT CHECKBOOK ALL APPARENTLY FROM NEW YORK, FOUR FROM MACY'S AND FOUR FROM BONWIT TELLERS. INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED], HARCUM JUNIOR COLLEGE, BRYN MAWR, REFLECTS ONE FORGED CHECK PRESENTED TO MACY'S, NEW YORK CITY.

b6
b7c

INTERVIEW OF THEFT VICTIMS AT BRYN MAWR AND SWARTHMORE SCHEDULED WITH COOPERATION OF COLLEGE OFFICIALS TO DEVELOP POSSIBLE LEADS AS ITSP VIOLATION. INTERVIEWS OF GUN SHOP OWNERS BEING DONE IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY PURCHASERS.

NEW YORK IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT OF WEAPONS INVOLVED IN ABOVE PURCHASES.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT AND PHILADELPHIA ATF

PH 100-46556-SUB R
PAGE FIVE

ALSO COGNIZANT.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. BUREAU AND INTERESTED
OFFICES WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

F B I

Date: 3/31/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-49929)
(100-46556)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM,
NEW LEFT

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS - SDS

Enclosed are two news clippings, both of which appeared on Page one of "The Sunday Bulletin." 3/29/70, at Philadelphia, Pa.; both prepared by [redacted] and [redacted], investigative reporters for "The Bulletin"

The first is captioned, "TWO SUSPECTS IN RAID ON WCAU VISIT CUBA TO HARVEST SUGAR CANE;" the second, "PARENTS GRIEVE FOR 2 SONS LOST TO STUDENT REVOLUTION."

Both articles were stimulated by a reliable relationship which has developed with these reporters.

The thrust of these articles is to inform the reading public of the interlocking nature of the New Left conspiracy and the unhappiness it creates in understandable human terms. It should also be noted the article which deals with [redacted]

4 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - 100-449698 (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, NEW LEFT)
2 - 100-439048 (SDS)
1 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-49929 (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, NEW LEFT)
1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
1 - 100-51201
1 - 100-49368
1 - 100-51253
1 - 100-51254
1 - 176-156

WBA/cab (11)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

PH 100-49929
100-46556

of the current organizational secretary of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) and the same article ties together the SDS Weatherman and the Venceremos Brigade. As originally written, the article, which deals with the Venceremos Brigade, quoted at length from an article in the Philadelphia Free Press written by [redacted], written from Cuba, about the revolutionary intentions of persons in that Brigade.

b6
b7C

According to [redacted] and [redacted] this was edited out against their desires.

It is believed these two articles make a substantial contribution toward a better understanding on the part of the general public of some of the motivations involved in the New Left Movement.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

TO : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-41530) DATE: 7/23/70

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED]
IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

On 7/14/70, [REDACTED] (Reliable) advised that [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] from [REDACTED], Pa., on 7/21/70.

According to [REDACTED] because [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] lease agreement.

[REDACTED] is one of [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Pa., and expects to learn during the week of 7/20/70, whether [REDACTED] address.

b6
b7C
b7D

1 - Los Angeles (100-46407) ([REDACTED]) (RM)

⑦ - Philadelphia

1 - 100-41530

1 - 100-50986 (YOUNG WORKERS LIBERATION LEAGUE)

1 - 100-44407 ([REDACTED])

1 - 100-49368 ([REDACTED])

1 - 100-48623 ([REDACTED])

1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)

b6
b7C
b7D

JWD/cc
(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-135

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 23 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-41530

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] also remarked that [redacted]
[redacted], who lives in [redacted] Calif., is
[redacted] responsible
[redacted] did not volunteer any information
concerning the identity of that man.

[redacted] on 7/14/70, stated that the Young Workers
Liberation League hoped to establish a book store and office
in the vicinity of Temple University campus, Philadelphia,
Pa.; but had taken no positive action toward doing so.

On 7/15/70, the writer advised [redacted]
[redacted], Temple University, of the Young Workers
Liberation League (YWLL) plans to set up a book store and
office in the vicinity of the Temple University campus.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2012

TO : SAC (100-41530) DATE: 8/6/70

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

ACTION: SUBMIT FD-122 to the Bureau reflecting the new residences of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].
Reopen case on [REDACTED] to ascertain his new employment and residence.

On 7/26/70 [REDACTED] (reliable) advised telephonically that on 7/25/70 [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] Pa., and moved to an apartment which occupies the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Pa., near Abbottsford Avenue.

Informant stated [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] has a new telephone number, the last four digits of which are [REDACTED]. Informant will furnish [REDACTED] complete new telephone number as soon as it is available to him.

- 1 - 100-41530
- 1 - 100-31643 (PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS, CPUSA)
- ① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)
- 1 - 100-49641 (LONGVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY)
- 1 - 105-17123 (VENCEREMOS BRIGADE)
- 1 - 100-49368 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-48623 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-50986 (YWLL)

b6
b7C
b7D

JWD/mam
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/15/75
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-139

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 9 1970	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-51182)

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: "PLAIN DEALER"
IS. MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: 8/20/70

The "Plain Dealer", Volume I, No. 21, issue of 8/13/70, page one, contains a cartoon captioned: "SEPTA--- PHILADELPHIA'S ROACH COACH RIPOFF!". Page three contains an article with the same caption, and page 16 (the last page) contains a comic strip captioned "Rising Up Angry Funnys".

These items are critical of the proposed five cents increase in fares on SEPTA (Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority). The article states that the Consumer Education and Protective Association (CEPA) was planning a mass boycott of SEPTA. The article continues that MAX WEINER of CEPA and MRS. MARTHA LOUISE KING, "a high energy black woman who was involved in the Montgomery and Tallahassee transportation boycotts" are the leaders of the newly formed Citizens Committee to Oppose the Fare Increase which committee wants to shut down SEPTA.

The article proposes that freaks board SEPTA buses in large groups and refuse not only to pay the five cents increase, but the entire fare. The article claims freaks refused to pay the recent fare increase in Washington, D.C., and the bus drivers did not attempt to collect from the riders who refused to pay the increase.

The above information was confidentially furnished to [redacted] SEPTA, 200 West Wyoming Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., (former SA of the FBI) on 8/18/70. [redacted] had no knowledge of any proposed boycott of SEPTA nor of plans to ride SEPTA public transportation without paying the increase in fares and to damage SEPTA vehicles.

INDEX: [redacted]

- 1 - 100-51182
- 1 - 157-2200
- 1 - 100-49929
- 1 - 100-43020

(CEPA)
(COINTELPRO, NEW LEFT)
(MARTHA KING)
(MARTHA KING)

JWD:pms
(5)

Citizens Committee to Oppose
the Fare Increase

100-49929-140

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 20 1970	
FBI PHILADELPHIA	



PH 100-51182

b6
b7C

On 8/19/70 [] advised he had checked with the Director of Security of the public transportation system in Washington, D.C., and had learned that after the recent fare raise there were some hippie-type riders who refused to pay the increase and attempted to disrupt service. Eight arrests were made, which were not publicized and attempts to ride without paying full fare ceased.

[] said he suggested to his superiors that any attempts to damage or prevent the operation of SEPTA vehicles or to ride without paying full fare be reported to the police, but that the incidents receive no publicity and that his superiors agreed to this.

[] was furnished a copy of the "Plain Dealer" issue dated 8/13/70.

b6
b7C

[] stated he would advise this office of any attempts to change or disrupt the operation of SEPTA vehicles or to ride without paying full fare.

On 8/19/70 [], PHPD, Civil Disobedience Unit, advised that he had a copy of the "Plain Dealer" issue of 8/13/70 and was aware of the criticism of SEPTA contained therein.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

Date prepared

9/10/70

Date received

8/20/70

Received from (name or symbol number)

[] (RELIABLE)

Received by

SA []

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 8/27/70 to STENO [] by SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

Transcribed 8/31/70

Authenticated
by Informant 9/9/70

Date of Report

8/20/70

Date(s) of activity

8/19/70

Brief description of activity or material

Info re. "Philadelphia Free Press"

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

ACTION: None

b6
b7C
b7D

- 1 - 100-51023 (PHILADELPHIA FREE PRESS)
- ① - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)
- 1 - 100-51703 []

JTB/AED
(4)

Red

Go 9
-8-

8/15/75
Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Block Stamp

100-49929-141

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, (100-51023)

DATE: 11/19/70

FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SUBJECT: PHILADELPHIA FREE PRESS
(FREEP)
IS-MISC

b6
b7C
b7D

On 11/16/70, [REDACTED], who has furnished reliable info in the past, furnished the following info to SAS JEREMIAH W. DOYLE and [REDACTED]:

[REDACTED] is in extreme financial difficulty and publishes only when [REDACTED] can obtain enough money to defray the expenses of publishing an issue of the paper. The most recent issue that of 10/12/70 consisted of 5,000 copies, the cost of which was \$300. Distribution of [REDACTED] is now concentrated primarily in the Kensington and Northeast sections of Philadelphia and to a limited degree at Temple University. The informant contributed the almost complete collapse of [REDACTED] to its having been exposed in a series of articles in the "Evening Bulletin" during late 7/70.

b6
b7C

Informant also noted that [REDACTED], who used to be in the forefront averting every radical affair at Temple University, [REDACTED] informant on the [REDACTED] during the current semester.

b6
b7C

1- 100-51023
①- 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)
1- 105-12684
1- 100-51417
1- 100-51418
1- 100-51165
1- 100-51448
1- 100-50131
1- 14-212 (RESISTANCE)

JWD:rel
(10)

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

b6
b7C
b7D

100-49929-143

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 19 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46556)

DATE: 9/25/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: PHILADELPHIA LABOR COMMITTEE
IS - SDS

- ACTION: 1. Prepare 100- dead jackets on [REDACTED] (LNU),
L.C. contact at Bryn Mawr College.
2. Prepare 100- dead jacket on [REDACTED] (LNU),
member of Bernheim Commune.

1 - Boston (RM)

(100- [REDACTED])

1 - New York (RM)

(100- [REDACTED])

(22) - Philadelphia

(1 - 100-46556) ✓

(1 - 100-49939)

(1 - 100-51883)

(1 - 100-50948)

(1 - 100-51106)

(1 - 100-49365)

(1 - 100-50096)

(1 - 100-50760)

(1 - 100-50994)

(1 - 100-51827)

(1 - 100-51271)

(1 - 100-50340)

(1 - 100-51038)

(1 - 100-51892)

(1 - 100-49158)

(1 - 100-51024)

(1 - 100- [REDACTED])

(1 - 100-dead) [REDACTED] [LNU] ✓

(1 - 100-dead) [REDACTED] [LNU] ✓

(1 - 100- [REDACTED]) (BERNHEIM COMMUNE)

(1 - 100-49929) (COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)

Sub A

b6
b7C
b7D

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

JTB:tg
(24)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-49929-144

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 28 1970	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

1-100-57187

()

1-105-12684

()

1-100-51509

()

1-100-51417

()

1-100-51418

()

1-100-51830

()

1-100-50466

()

1-100-50037

()

①-100-49929

(CCINTEL PRD - NEW LEFT)

b6
b7C**Free Press Freed
Of Harassment**

Counsel for Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo and an underground newspaper, the Free Press, stipulated conditions yesterday in a lawsuit before U. S. District Judge Charles R. Weiner.

Eight owners of the newspaper had filed suit against Rizzo asking for an injunction to halt what they called police harassment. The suit also seeks \$230,000 in damages for previous alleged physical violence, threats and imprisonment of the plaintiffs.

Hearings in the suit are to continue.

John M. McNally, deputy city solicitor representing Rizzo, said a final stipulation would be filed in court in a day or so agreeing that police will not enter the plaintiffs' homes without a warrant or probable cause.

The plaintiffs were Judith Biggin, William Biggin, Ernest Douglas, Leslie Gross, David Gross, Elin Robbins, Roger Tauss and Daniel Sidorik.

b6
b7C

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. "The Evening
Bulletin"
Philadelphia, Pa.

b6
b7C

Date: 12/4/70
Edition: 4 Star

Title:

Character:
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED ☒ INDEXED ☒
SERIALIZED ☒ FILED ☒
DEC 7 1970
FBI-Philadelphia

FREEP →

100-49929-145
100-51023

B

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Tipster Is Bomb Plot Issue

By KEN SHUTTLEWORTH
Of The Inquirer Staff

The credibility of an unidentified police tipster emerged as the central issue Friday in legal maneuvers aimed at clearing two former members of Students for a Democratic Society accused of plotting to bomb historical sites in Philadelphia last year.

It was the tipster's information that played a large role in prompting police to obtain a search warrant on April 7, 1969, to investigate an apartment occupied by Steve Fraser and Dick Borgmann at 601 S. 50th st.

Both were members of the SDS labor committee, which has since dropped its affiliation with the leftist SDS and is now known as the National Caucus of Labor Committee.

Lt. George Fencel, who supervised the search, said officers under his command found a 10-ounce metal can containing a military explosive called C4, fuses, pipes and eight ounces of rifle powder.

After confiscating the explosives they arrested Fraser and Borgmann for conspiracy and possession of explosives with intent to use them unlawfully.

Friday's hearing before Common Pleas Judge Jay Eiseman was aimed at having the evidence declared inadmissible against the defendants.

After hearing testimony most of the day, Eiseman postponed a decision on the defendants' petition to suppress the evidence.

Fraser's lawyer, David Rudovsky, called the information only "hearsay" and requested the court to order the prosecutor's office to make details of the seven convictions available to him at least on a confidential basis.

P-26-"The Philadelphia Inquirer"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 12/5/70

Edition:

Author: Ken Shuttleworth

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 3 - 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Coyle Jls

b6
b7C

1-100-49158 ()

1-100-51024 ()

① 100-49929 (COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT)

ph. b. P.C.

✓

100-49929-146
100-46556 Sub A

PH

C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2011

SAC (100-46556)

2/3/71

SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

SDS/WSA
IS - SDS

b6
b7C
b7D

On 1/28/71 source [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SAs [redacted] and JEREMIAH W. DOYLE that members of the SDS/WSA chapter at Temple University and specifically [redacted] and [redacted] planned to enroll in a class conducted by Professor [redacted] concerning [redacted] and disrupt the class because [redacted] is sympathetic to U.S. policies in the current Vietnam war. Disrupting the class afterwards they hope to persuade the other class members to withdraw from the class thereby creating trouble for [redacted].

It is noted the above information agrees in substance with information received from [redacted] on 12/7/70. [redacted] advised that a [redacted] was to teach a course the second semester of the current school year at Columbia University, New York City, called [redacted] which SDS considers an imperialist, racist course. SDS at Columbia University plans to demonstrate against [redacted] and the SDS Columbia chapter noted that [redacted] also was to teach a similar course at Temple University in Philadelphia and that there would be a demonstration at Temple University against [redacted] also.

b6
b7C
b7D

- 1 - 100-46556
- 1 - 100-51659
- 1 - 100-50902 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-51311
- 1 - 100-46556-SUB D (SDS-TEMPLE)
- 1 - 100-49929 (COINTELPRO NEW LEFT)

JWD:ELC
(7)

ela

Re a Doyle
B 44 3/6/71

11/5/75
Classified by 3933
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-147

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
FILED
FEB 1971
FBI-PHILADELPHIA

JWD
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-46556

b6
b7C

The 1969 faculty staff and telephone directory for Temple University lists [redacted], as a faculty member in the Department of Political Science, College of Liberal Arts, Temple University.

The above information was confidentially furnished to [redacted], Temple University.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 4/28/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, Albany

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS (COINTELPROS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - RACIAL MATTERSEffective immediately, all COINTELPROS operated
by this Bureau are discontinued. These include:

COINTELPRO - Espionage
 COINTELPRO - New Left
 COINTELPRO - Disruption of White Hate Groups
 COINTELPRO - Communist Party, USA
 Counterintelligence and Special Operations
 COINTELPRO - Black Extremists
 Socialist Workers Party - Disruption Program

In exceptional instances where it is considered
 counterintelligence action is warranted, recommendations
 should be submitted to the Bureau under the individual case
 caption to which it pertains. These recommendations will
 be considered on an individual basis.

You are reminded prior Bureau authority is required
 before initiating any activity of a counterintelligence nature.

2 - All Field Offices (PERSONAL ATTENTION)

2nd copy for 100-49929 (COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT.)

157-2371 (Black Nationalists - Hate Groups)

157-1662 (S.W. - Disruption of White Hate Groups)

157-2054 (SWCC)

105-12253 (Cuban matters)

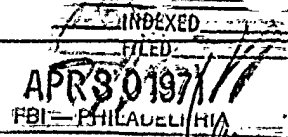
65-5912 (Soviet Black Intell.)

100-42492 (C.I. USA)

157-2638 (Research Project)

Sent Via _____

105-15023 (Cointelpro & Special Operations)



Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 9-30-69)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-19-2011

TO : SAC, (100-49929)
FROM : SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE
SUBJECT: COINTELPRO; NEW LEFT;
IS - MISC

Date prepared
7/15/71

Date received
7/2/71

Received from (name or symbol number)
[REDACTED] (RELIABLE)

Received by
SAS [REDACTED]
JEREMIAH W. DOYLE

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated 7/8/71 to [REDACTED]
7/9/71

Transcribed [REDACTED]

Authenticated by Informant 7/12/71

Brief description of activity or material

Uneasiness of members of Philadelphia

Resistance and EPCR

Date of Report

7/2/71

b6
b7C
b7D

Date(s) of activity

Current

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by [REDACTED] on date [REDACTED]

Remarks:

ACTION: NONE. Attached information was furnished to MEDBURG Supervisors upon its receipt.

- ① 100-49929
- 1- 14-212 (PR)
- 1- 100-51853 (EPCR)

JWD:rel
(4)

Classified per Burgau

Exempt from GDS Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 5933
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-49929-151

Block Stamp

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

July 15, 1971

FBI - PHILADELPHIA

JWD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 2, 1971

When members of the Philadelphia Resistance and East Powelton Concerned Residents were making plans to confront the local FBI over alleged FBI harassment of members of both organizations and other individuals in Powelton Village, a television crew from NBC photographed a joint meeting of PR and EPCR in May 1971 at the Casket Factory, 3312 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was understood by members of PR and EPCR that films taken by the TV crew at the meeting were to be included in the NBC show "First Tuesday," which was shown on June 1, 1971, on National Television. However, none of the film of this meeting was included in the "First Tuesday" program and members of PR and EPCR are now convinced that the individuals who photographed the meeting were not from a television crew but were actually FBI Agents impersonating an NBC Television Crew and the members of PR and EPCR are very upset over their belief that the FBI has the photographs and recording of the meeting.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Program to Expose New Left Is Revealed

WASHINGTON (AP). — The FBI marshaled a three-year nationwide counter-intelligence program "to expose, disrupt and otherwise neutralize" what the late J. Edgar Hoover called the New Left movement, according to internal agency memos made public Thursday.

Hoover directed all FBI offices on May 10, 1968, to launch an attack against groups and individuals "who spout revolution and unlawfully challenge society to obtain their demands."

Hoover terminated that project and several other counter-intelligence programs without explanation in a directive to FBI offices on April 28, 1971.

In the three-page memo establishing the program and the brief notice terminating it, Hoover never defined or identified specific organizations or individuals subject to the spying program.

The FBI released copies of the memos after Acting Attorney General Robert H. Bork decided not to appeal a Federal court order requiring the memos to be given to NBC television newsman Carl Stern, who had filed suit to obtain them under the Freedom of Information Act.

In the 1968 memo, Hoover instructed FBI offices to open an active file on the "New Left movement and its key activists."

He wrote, "The purpose of this program is to expose,

disrupt and otherwise neutralize the activities of the various New Left organizations, their leadership and adherence.

"It is imperative that the activities of these groups be followed on a continuous basis so we may take advantage of all opportunities for counter-intelligence and also inspire action in instances where circumstances warrant."

He said the FBI "must frustrate every effort of these groups and individuals to consolidate their forces or to recruit new or useful adherence."

Hoover told the agents that "consideration should be given to disrupting the organized activity of these groups..." How this would be done was not made clear in the memo.

Explaining why he ordered the program, Hoover said the FBI "is highly concerned that the anarchistic activities of a few can paralyze institutions of learning; induction centers, cripple traffic, and tie the arms of law enforcement officials all to the detriment of our society... law and order is mandatory for any civilized society to survive."

Hoover described the program as a "sensitive operation" and said it should be a closely held secret.

But he suggested that agents enlist the help of friendly newsmen to expose "disruptive maneuvers and disruptive activities."

He continued: "In instances

where a reliable and cooperative news media representative or other source outside the bureau is to be contacted or utilized in connection with a proposed counter-intelligence operation, it will be incumbent upon the recommending office to furnish assurances the source will not reveal the bureau's interest or betray our confidence."

He told the field offices they must obtain approval from FBI headquarters in Washington specific counter-intelligence activities and instructed them to report their progress at three-month intervals.

The 1971 memo terminating the New Left program said

only that "effective immediately, all COINTELPROS operated by this Bureau are discontinued."

In addition, to the New Left program, the directive said counter-intelligence opera-

tions aimed at the Communist Party USA and black extremist groups, also were terminated.

The 1971 directive also ended operations to disrupt "white hate groups," presu-

ably including the Ku Klux Klan, and the Socialist Workers Party.

However, the directive said field offices still could submit "occasional instances."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5-A
Phila. Inquirer
Phila., Pa.

b6
b7C

Date: 12/7/73
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office PH
☐ Being Investigated

100-49929-152
SEARCHED RM RM
SERIALIZED RM RM
INDEXED RM RM
FILED RM RM
DEC 11 1973
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

Original sent to Bureau

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 189

Page 3 ~ Duplicate

Page 4 ~ Duplicate

Page 5 ~ Duplicate

Page 9 ~ Duplicate

Page 10 ~ Duplicate

Page 20 ~ Duplicate

Page 21 ~ Duplicate

Page 22 ~ Duplicate

Page 23 ~ Duplicate

Page 24 ~ Duplicate

Page 25 ~ Duplicate

Page 26 ~ Duplicate

Page 27 ~ Duplicate

Page 28 ~ Duplicate

Page 29 ~ Duplicate

Page 30 ~ Duplicate

Page 35 ~ Duplicate

Page 36 ~ Duplicate

Page 37 ~ Duplicate

Page 38 ~ Duplicate

Page 39 ~ Duplicate

Page 40 ~ Duplicate

Page 41 ~ Duplicate

Page 42 ~ Duplicate

Page 43 ~ Duplicate

Page 44 ~ Duplicate

Page 45 ~ Duplicate

Page 46 ~ Duplicate

Page 47 ~ Duplicate

Page 48 ~ Duplicate

Page 49 ~ Duplicate

Page 50 ~ Duplicate

Page 51 ~ Duplicate

Page 52 ~ Duplicate

Page 53 ~ Duplicate

Page 54 ~ Duplicate

Page 55 ~ Duplicate

Page 56 ~ Duplicate

Page 57 ~ Duplicate

Page 58 ~ Duplicate

Page 59 ~ Duplicate

Page 60 ~ Duplicate

Page 61 ~ Duplicate

Page 62 ~ Duplicate

Page 63 ~ Duplicate
Page 64 ~ Duplicate
Page 65 ~ Duplicate
Page 66 ~ Duplicate
Page 67 ~ Duplicate
Page 68 ~ Duplicate
Page 69 ~ Duplicate
Page 70 ~ Duplicate
Page 71 ~ Duplicate
Page 72 ~ Duplicate
Page 73 ~ Duplicate
Page 74 ~ Duplicate
Page 75 ~ Duplicate
Page 76 ~ Duplicate
Page 77 ~ Duplicate
Page 78 ~ Duplicate
Page 79 ~ Duplicate
Page 80 ~ Duplicate
Page 81 ~ Duplicate
Page 82 ~ Duplicate
Page 83 ~ Duplicate
Page 84 ~ Duplicate
Page 85 ~ Duplicate
Page 86 ~ Duplicate
Page 87 ~ Duplicate
Page 88 ~ Duplicate
Page 89 ~ Duplicate
Page 90 ~ Duplicate
Page 91 ~ Duplicate
Page 92 ~ Duplicate
Page 93 ~ Duplicate
Page 94 ~ Duplicate
Page 95 ~ Duplicate
Page 96 ~ Duplicate
Page 97 ~ Duplicate
Page 98 ~ Duplicate
Page 99 ~ Duplicate
Page 100 ~ Duplicate
Page 112 ~ Duplicate
Page 114 ~ Duplicate
Page 115 ~ Duplicate
Page 116 ~ Duplicate
Page 117 ~ Duplicate
Page 122 ~ Duplicate
Page 123 ~ Duplicate
Page 126 ~ Duplicate
Page 127 ~ Duplicate
Page 128 ~ Duplicate
Page 131 ~ Duplicate
Page 132 ~ Duplicate
Page 133 ~ Duplicate

Page 134 ~ Duplicate
Page 135 ~ Duplicate
Page 141 ~ Duplicate
Page 142 ~ Duplicate
Page 143 ~ Duplicate
Page 144 ~ Duplicate
Page 146 ~ Duplicate
Page 147 ~ Duplicate
Page 148 ~ Duplicate
Page 149 ~ Duplicate
Page 150 ~ Duplicate
Page 151 ~ Duplicate
Page 152 ~ Duplicate
Page 153 ~ Duplicate
Page 173 ~ Duplicate
Page 174 ~ Duplicate
Page 175 ~ Duplicate
Page 185 ~ Duplicate
Page 186 ~ Duplicate
Page 208 ~ Duplicate
Page 209 ~ Duplicate
Page 272 ~ Duplicate
Page 273 ~ Duplicate
Page 280 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 301 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 302 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 310 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 316 ~ Duplicate
Page 317 ~ Duplicate
Page 318 ~ Duplicate
Page 319 ~ Duplicate
Page 320 ~ Duplicate
Page 321 ~ Duplicate
Page 322 ~ Duplicate
Page 323 ~ Duplicate
Page 324 ~ Duplicate
Page 325 ~ Duplicate
Page 327 ~ Duplicate
Page 328 ~ Duplicate
Page 338 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 339 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 340 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 341 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 342 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 343 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 345 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 378 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 379 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 380 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 381 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 385 ~ Duplicate

Page 391 ~ Duplicate
Page 392 ~ Duplicate
Page 393 ~ Duplicate
Page 394 ~ Duplicate
Page 395 ~ Duplicate
Page 396 ~ Duplicate
Page 408 ~ Duplicate
Page 409 ~ Duplicate
Page 410 ~ Duplicate
Page 413 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 426 ~ Duplicate
Page 427 ~ Duplicate
Page 428 ~ Duplicate
Page 429 ~ Duplicate
Page 430 ~ Duplicate
Page 431 ~ Duplicate
Page 432 ~ Duplicate
Page 433 ~ Duplicate
Page 434 ~ Duplicate
Page 435 ~ Duplicate
Page 436 ~ Duplicate
Page 437 ~ Duplicate
Page 438 ~ Duplicate
Page 439 ~ Duplicate
Page 440 ~ Duplicate
Page 441 ~ Duplicate
Page 444 ~ Duplicate
Page 445 ~ Duplicate
Page 446 ~ Duplicate
Page 447 ~ Duplicate
Page 448 ~ Duplicate
Page 449 ~ Duplicate
Page 451 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 455 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 456 ~ Duplicate
Page 457 ~ Duplicate
Page 458 ~ Duplicate
Page 459 ~ Duplicate
Page 461 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 463 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 464 ~ b6, b7C, b7D
Page 469 ~ Duplicate
Page 470 ~ Duplicate